THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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S. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER
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Fifth Ward Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and part of the Ninth Wards, will hereafter be served by HARRY F. BENDELL, who alone is authorized to make collections. Should any subscribers fail to receive the paper, the omission will be corrected by leaving their names at the counting room, Fifth Street.

CITY ITEMS.

New Goods
To day, No. 60 Fifth street.

If There are Any
Of our readers who have any doubts as to where to get the best Patent Medicines, who would suggest that they walk around to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street, and look at his well filled store. Fleming does a big business, ranges his stock every few weeks, so that you are sure of a fresh article (no small item) and his prices are lower than at other establishments. Give him a call

A Splendid Mansion for Sale.
At seventeen thousand dollars, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars at the time of sale, the balance in one and two years. This property is beautifully situated on Mount Washington, opposite the mouth of Penn street, in full view of the three rivers, Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, and only twenty minutes walk from Wood or Fifth streets. There are seven acres of rich soil and a beautiful grove of large trees, with an abundance of choice fruit and rare ornamental trees. Also a never failing spring of water. The buildings and improvements consist of a first rate modern, well-finished dwelling house of fourteen rooms; a large sized wash house, with copper boiler arranged to use coal or wood; a large chicken house and yard; a complete stable and carriage house; a green or hot house, in a most splendid condition, with double glass roof; boiler and pipes for heating estimated to have cost five thousand dollars; three large cisterns, supplied with pumps, all in good order, and one of them holds a thousand barrels of water; a large and complete ice house. Such chances for a good home are seldom offered. For particulars enquire of C. Sill, 246 Penn street.

P. S.—Measures are being taken for the construction of an inclined railroad running up the hill from South Pittsburgh, which will be completed in the course of a year, when Mount Washington will become the most desirable location for private residences, it being entirely out of the smoke and dust of the city.

One Dollar Per Box.
Dr. Wood's invaluable pills for the prevention and cure of the Cholera, we have already taken occasion to notice in these columns at length, and from our own personal knowledge of the efficacy of this great remedy in correcting disorders of the bowels, based upon the testimony of our most respectable citizens, warrants us in recommending it as a safe and reliable family medicine during the present season, whether the cholera should prevail or not. The proprietor or it warrants a cure in every instance, and what he offers is based upon an experience of more than thirty-five years, during which time this great remedy has been used in our army and navy, and by many thousands of persons, who have saved their lives to themselves and their families by their use. Persons leaving the city should be especially careful to carry with them this wonderful remedy. Send along your orders, wholesale or retail, to J. M. Fulton, Druggist, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite the Postoffice.

Manufacturers
Use the American Anti-Incrustator, and save money time and labor. Read the certificates on Second page. C. S. Haven, Third and Wood streets.

Refreshing to Lager Beer Drinkers.
The use of this much loved beverage is to be prohibited by law. the Temperance Society having failed to establish a Maine or prohibitory law, a substitute has been introduced and adopted by Congress of the United States, and after six months deliberation has become the law of this Government to use Dr. Gill & Gilliper's Laughing Gas in place of all other stimulants. All agents and persons wishing to use this delightful agent for drawing teeth out without pain, will call at 246 Penn Street, that there may be no mistake.

P. S. Physicians will please take notice that all stimulants other than Laughing Gas will be excluded in their prescriptions under penalty of the law, as made and provided.

The Fairest of the Fair.
Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair is miraculous in its effects. The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise this unrivalled article for the toilette! It is an entirely new scientific discovery combining many of the most important properties of plants in the vegetable kingdom. It strikes the roots and fills the glands with new life, it will keep the hair from falling out, it will clean, scalp and make the hair soft, lustrious and silken. No family, old or young, should fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the first medical authorities. Prepared and sold only by J. M. Fulton, druggist, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite the Postoffice.

Valuable Wood Street Property.
This morning, at 10 o'clock, T. A. McClelland will sell at auction, by direction of the Orphan's Court, the very valuable lot of ground on East side of Wood St., on which is erected a fine 3-story brick warehouse, and is at present time occupied by Messrs. Lippincott, Fry & Co. It is seldom that so valuable a piece of property is offered at public sales, situated in the very heart of the business portion of our city. We can safely recommend its purchase as a paying investment.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Such a union furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Seiders & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Compliment to Pittsburgh.
An exemplification of the fact that the fame of Dr. George W. Spencer as an experienced and accomplished dentist is known and recognized throughout the State, occurred a day or two ago. T. S. Barker, Esq., a prominent citizen of Rhea Springs, Cambria county, visited this city during the present week for the purpose of having a certain operation performed. He called upon Dr. Spencer and stated that his only mission to the city was to test the virtues of laughing gas in the removal of a decayed and troublesome tooth. The gas was administered, and upon recovering his consciousness he was surprised and delighted to discover that the obnoxious tooth had been removed. Mr. Barker is enthusiastic in his praise of Dr. Spencer and his laughing gas, and desires to recommend all persons suffering from decayed molars to call at 254 Penn street.

Frozen—Craig's Cream Soda Water

The Daily Commercial

The Wheat Crop.

The Carlenville, Mo., *Free Democrat* of the 28th inst, says the wheat crop in that (Macoupin) county will be nearly all cut this week. From all the reports we receive we conclude that the average yield will be from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Some fields will go as high as thirty-five bushels. At the latter figures, and the present price of wheat, a single acre will pay expense of growing it, the cost of the land, and leave a handsome profit besides. A big wheat crop is indeed a "big thing" this year. It is estimated that the crop in Jersey county this year will amount to 1,250,000 bushels. If that estimate is correct, Macoupin will harvest not less than 1,500,000 bushels. Some should all be sold at $2 25 per bushel, it would put into the pockets of the farmers the handsome sum of $3,375,000. Surely the wheat growers have no occasion for complaint this year.

The same favorable prospect is reported in the counties of Madison, St. Clair and Randolph.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.—An accurate idea of the importance of the several market houses of New York city, and of the growth of the demand upon them may be obtained from the following figures: In 1849 the rents and fees from principal twelve principal markets amounted but $105,695 24, while in 1865 they amounted to $178,-000 96, or an increase of a fraction over per cent in six years. The total rent since 1849 amounts to $987,183.

Whatever may be said by New Yorkers to the disparagement of the Quaker City as an arena for business operations, it is an undeniable fact that in almost everything appertaining to real estate Philadelphia is ahead of the metropolis. In the matter of markets it is glaringly above New York.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—The new cable differs from the old in only two particulars. The conductor, it will be remembered, is composed of seven copper wires—six around one—each wire separately embedded in Chatterton's compound, and the whole surrounded by layers of gutta percha, so as to form a "core" half an inch thick; this, again, is further protected by a solid iron wire, each composed of seven strands of Manilla yarn, the wires being laid spirally round the core. In the old cable the yarn was tarred; in the new it is left white, to decrease weight and facilitate the discovery of foreign substances, if any should enter. The iron is galvanized. This year 2,730 miles of cable will be shipped, to compound both lines, the length put on board for the next year being 2,300 miles.

COTTON AND FRUIT.—The New Orleans *Times* represents the cotton plantations below Baton Rouge to be doing finely. Apples have already reached that market from the Union's growth, and peaches, which are pronounced by the same authority as unusually fine and deliciously juicy, for which dealers were asking a sweet penny. The continued floods in Louisiana have ceased—at least in the richest portion of it—and the planters are getting their crops in well. In Dallas county, Texas, the wheat yield is twenty-five bushels to the acre—the largest ever harvested. The amount raised in this county will be three hundred thousand bushels. On Red river the water has so far receded that efforts are making to repair the levees. It is too late to think of replanting cotton.

A NEW ORATOR.—In an article on the displays of eloquence called forth by the debate in the House of Commons on the reform bill, a London paper thus speaks of Mr. Robert Lowe, whom it designates "the hero of the reform debate:"

His success is at once dazzling and unprecedented. There have been instances of men establishing the House, and one now bound becoming a power. So it was with Pitt and with Peel, even with Gladstone. But the case of Mr. Lowe is different. He has been in the House for years. He has even been in office. Yet no one ever dreamed that he was one of the most powerful debaters of the House, and one of the finest orators of the age."

SALERATUS.—Wood is burned to ashes, and from these lye is made. By boiling, lye is evaporated, and black ash is the residuum, which, when purified by fire, is changed into potash. By another process potash is converted into pearl ash, and this alkali placed in sacks over a brewer's vat, or in any other place where carbonic acid gas is produced, absorbs the gas and becomes a solid, heavier, whiter, and more dry than pearl ash. This is saleratus, which is put into bread and how much of the products of lime and carbonic acid gas the human wood eates and carbonic acid gas the human body can bear, is a question for a saleratus eater.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Pension Bill.

Opposition to the Tariff Bill.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE DEFEATED

The Internal Revenue Law Passed.

R. B. RHETT NOT MURDERED.

Neutrality Laws Not to be Changed.

No Immediate Cabinet Changes.

Agriculture Among the Indians.

Rations Issued to Freedmen and Refugees.

Additional Pay for Veteran Reserves.

THE GREAT PORTLAND FIRE.

Aid from Boston—Athenæum Library Burned—Bank and Insurance Papers Saved—Temporary Residences being Erected—Meetings for Relief of the Sufferers.

PORTLAND, ME., July 6.—Five car loads of provisions came down from Boston last night, and are being distributed to the people. A free company from abroad, eighty strong, have been working all night on the ruins. Large amounts of supplies have came in from various places. They were greatly needed. Most of the provision stores had been burned. There was nardly anything left to be bought, and our people were mostly living on bread alone. The Athenæum Library was totally destroyed. The City Building and Old Custom House blazed up again this morning, and occasioned another alarm. The city was in darkness last night, owing to the gas being cut off. A rain is falling now, but it is scarcely needed, as the three weeks we have let that air vegetation is burned off the ground. The First National Bank and National Bank funds and securities were all saved, and there is no doubt in regard to any of the others. Ira P. Farrington should be added to the list of clothing dealers who have suffered. The fire swept the establishment of Mr. Crockett, was not burned as reported. The tremendous exertions to save the Woodford's Dolt's planing mill were successful, which saved Commercial street and the lower side of Fresh street. The National Traders' Bank papers and money are all safe, also the papers of the Ocean Insurance Company. Workmen are busily clearing the ruins, and everybody is at work getting in temporary residences and places of business. Our shade trees are mostly ruined. The newspaper offices are issuing slips, and will probably go out of town to print for the present. Owing to the house density of other towns and cities, no one is suffering for food.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 6.—Everybody is cheerful and hopeful. No very heavy failures will occur, and not many of any kind. The city will be rebuilt in better shape than before, and as rapidly as possible. Contracts are being made and lots selected. Securities were mostly deposited in the banks and are safe, and will be quickly put into trade and money. The Insurance Companies, with a few exceptions, are responsible. The fire caught from a cracker thrown by a boy on a lower shavings in Degnon's cooper shop. The sugar house adjoining was also well protected from fire as any building of the kind. The building built of brick in sections, with a slate roof. Behind the building was the good populous Irish quarter, built up with very old wooden buildings. Beyond this, the buildings were safe and well apparently, but rushing over to withstand the tremendous gale of wind blowing. The shingles and thicked building went like under. The fronts of the best buildings on Middle street did not seem to stand five minutes after the flames reached them. The whole of the street before they were all ablaze. Everything in its path was licked out of the direct track much might have been saved, but the whole fire force was obliged to fight the enemy in front. In no part did the fire-brand of the flames had passed it. The whole passage was made in less than twelve hours, and it only stopped at the water front for want of fuel. The fire proof buildings were hardly safer than the wooden ones. The Custom House, in which are the Postoffice and United States Courts, was built by the Government to be entirely fire proof, with nothing in it combustible except the furniture and contents, and with quite an open space in front, with wide streets on two sides, but the upper part is ruined inside, and mass es of stone work peeling from outside. So is the tower of the Second Parish Church, while brick buildings on each side were burned. On the easterly corner of Myrtle and Cumberland, the finest brick building was saved, while every brick building on the square was destroyed. Heroic exertions have been subdued, seemed sometimes marvelous. All the old and dangerous buildings are swept out of town, and the new to be built with the greatest attention to future security. The insurance companies are relying on the outskirts of the fire, and to them some houses owe entirely their protection. Our business is fully and favorably represented. Both the Wood & Sox. brokers, are in Mitchell's wholesale grocery, old Post Office, and David Brown, stationers, are happy in a spruce gum factory with their works. The Cumberland bank promises to have a new building, and Lowell & Santor, the principal jewelers, will have a new store on their old site in sixty days.

It is reported that the vessels have carried away immense quantities of goods, and that much was carried off in the confusion, but most of it was not stolen. There were some cases of extortion by teamsters and hackmen, but they paid a little as fifty dollars to carry his wife and children to a place of safety, but most of the men worked at the regular rates.

PORTLAND, Me., July 6.—An entertainment had ganges of thieves from other cities may attempt to rob some of the banks. The citizens have armed themselves for protection of property.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A meeting of prominent citizens is to be held at the Astor House to-morrow afternoon, in behalf of the sufferers by the great conflagration.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—A public meeting was held in this city this evening, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at Portland, Maine.

BOSTON, July 6.—A public meeting will be held in the Old South to-morrow, to devise practical means of aid for Portland. The cash contributions in Boston amount already to $25,000. The amount is to $25,000. The citizens of Newburyport, Connecticut raised $10,000.

PORTLAND, July 6.—The meeting of merchants on Change to-day, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the Portland sufferers. Much yesterday is for them in the citizens generally, and a handsome sum will doubtless be raised.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Important Decision—Constitutionality of Civil Rights Bill Maintained.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—An important decision has been rendered by Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the civil rights bill. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: Dr. A. H. Somers, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, brought suit upon a colored man in the streets of Rockville, beating him very severely. The colored man's wife sued out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace against Somers, and the latter was brought to trial before the magistrate. The counsel of Dr. Somers argued that the warrant was illegal under the laws of Maryland, contending that no negro or mulatto could be a competent witness against a white person. The court decided that said State law had been abrogated and was null and void under the civil rights bill, and requested the colored woman to be sworn to answer at the Circuit Court. This Somers refused to do, and he was committed to the Thereupon his counsel appealed to chief Justice Bowie for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which his Honor refused to grant, giving as his opinion sustaining the decision of the magistrate, and maintaining the constitutionality of the civil rights bill in so far as it relates to the question in dispute. The Judge, in conclusion, says, "I am aware that there are various serious objections to the constitutionality of the law, and upon other points, yet as it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question, I am bound by the usage and decisions of the highest Courts, to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations, not being able to perceive clearly and conscientiously a breach of the Federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil rights, &c., in making negroes competent to testify. Without expressing any opinion upon the other portions of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer."

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Cadiz *Sentinel* says that a Mr. Munn has bought one hundred and seventy sheep in Harrison county for the Eastern market.

The Deputy Grand Master of the Order of Masons of Ohio, has ordered one hundred and forty-one different Lodges to report at Warren, on July 20th. This will necessarily bring a large number of the fraternity together.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says: A number of colored waiters at the Walnut Street House struck yesterday morning, and by noon about the time dinner was being brought on the table, thereby discommoding the proprietors considerably, who were called upon to turn in and help do the work of the waiters. The waiters were all arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace, and they are to be tried for a breach of contract.

The Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad was re-chartered on the 2d inst., as the Sandusky and Cincinnati, with right of way from Dayton to Cincinnati.

A daughter of Mr. D. Ames, of Elmore, Sandusky county, aged 19 years, was drowned on Monday last, while bathing with other young girls in Portage river. Her body was recovered.

The evening express on Monday last, ran over a negro fifty miles west of Toledo, at Elmore, Sandusky Co., and instantly killed her.

Colonel Charles Mueller, of Tuscarawas Co., has been appointed by the President Consul to the port of Amsterdam.

A very desirable change has been authorized by the Postoffice Department, by which "Frease's Store" becomes "Wilmot," "Frease's Store" was an awkward name; besides, the village would be known as "Wilmot, Sandy Township" "Sugar Creek." By the next court the name of the village will also be changed, so that it will be simply Wilmot, the only postoffice of that name in Ohio.

Dr. Arter, of Canton, was seriously injured one day last week by his horse falling with him. In the fall, the horse rolled over Dr. Arter over his head, and then fell on him heavily. The doctor's shoulder was broken and he was somewhat injured internally.

The small pox is raging to some extent in Alliance. On last Friday forty cases were reported. It was at that time confined to that part of the town formerly known as Williamsport, and to the Bowlin, Baldwin, Dudley and Friday fight, to adopt measures to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of the disease.

Mrs. Emily Atwater, wife of David R. Atwater, Esq., of Massillon, died on Friday last from injuries received by a runaway horse and buggy when in Canton, the day previous. The canton *Repository*, in noticing the death of this lady, says: "Mrs. Atwater was a lady of the highest character and one of the lights of Massillon society, and was in every respect a woman of rare usefulness."

On Sunday last, an inquest was held on the body of Andrew Richards, near Fremont, Sandusky county. She was twenty-three years of age, and had been on a visit to her brothers in Wayne county, where she became acquainted with a young man named Zimmerman, and under promise of marriage, which was to have taken place on the 4th of July, seduced her. On Wednesday, one week ago, the young man told her that he would not marry her, which so wrought upon her mind that she committed suicide by means of her conduct, early on Sunday morning she took two teaspoonfuls of corrosive sublimate, of which fact her sister all absolve satisfactorily. A physician was sent for, but before his arrival she was a corpse.

Miss Alice Smith, of Spring Hills, Logan county, aged 16, fell into a well 58 feet deep, on the 27th ult., and was found at the bottom quite dead. She was standing on her head when found, her back broken, a hole made in her skull, and her body badly bruised.

The office of the Sandusky, Newark and Mansfield Railroad at Mount Vernon, Ohio, was entered Thursday night, and the office safe, with that of the United States Express company, were blown open and the contents. Netted at some three or four hundred dollars, removed therefrom. There is no clue to the burglars.

STATE ITEMS.

Trains on the Oil Creek Railroad commenced running through to Boyd Farm, on Monday last.

A daily mail is now running from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, at Havelock, through Venice to Hickory, Washington county, Pa.

On Tuesday of last week, while Mr. Zebulon Hess of Nottingham township, Washington county, in company with his little son aged about eight years, was driving a wagon loaded with rails, his horses took fright and becoming unmanageable, upset the wagon throwing them both out. The little boy was so crushed by the rails and otherwise injured by the fall that he died the same evening.

On Thursday night, June 28th, the house of Isaac Fewell, South Union township, Fayette county, was entered and sixteen hundred dollars in cash taken therefrom. Mr. Brownfield had his money in a bureau near his bed, and the money was taken and the thief made his escape without arousing him or any of the family.

The barn of Mr. James Manson, near Hickory, Washington county, was struck by lightning, on last Wednesday, and burned to the ground. The loss is heavy on account of the whole contents, consisting of wheat, oats, corn, hay, wagon, mowing machine, &c., being consumed.

At the late commencement held at the Princeton College, N. J., the Board of Trustees of that celebrated Institution conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. James Black, Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College.

The sale of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Venango Station was blown open by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of over $100.

Mr. Clark Potter, of Cussewago, Crawford county, had seven sons in the Union army during the late war, six of whom have returned home in safety, the seventh yielding up his life in the battle at Winchester. Five served for three years, and the aggregate time of service of seven sons equals forty-seven years. The Potters have reason to feel proud of their patriotic record.

A little daughter of M. Carman, of Meadville, about eight years old, had her skull fractured during the storm on Monday evening by being struck by a branch of a tree broken off by the wind. The recovery of the child is considered doubtful.

An ingenious thief in Brownsville, Mercer county, recently tapped the till of a store in that place in a very ingenious manner. The drawer was opened, was against the wall, and calculating the distance, the fellow cut a hole from the outside of the building, striking the till fair in the center. He made eighty dollars by the operation.

On Friday morning last, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the large stone building, on the corner of the Custom House, in Bridgeport, opposite Brownsville, used as a carriage, coach and buggy factory, by Mr. Alexander Moffit. The flames spread rapidly and before daylight, the building, together with a large frame building, used as a paint, trimming and blacksmith shop, and two dwelling houses were in ruins, with a large number of buggies, ready for the market, and other work belonging to different parties. The upstairs engine and other machinery was ruined by the fall of the massive stone walls. Mr. Speers, Mrs. McKenney and Mrs. Lloyd were obliged to leave their houses, which were soon after consumed. The loss is estimated at $25,000 or $30,000, with no insurance to any amount. The fire originated from the ignition of Salem Cross Roads, on account of ill health.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 4th inst, says: Wm. Kettering, of Hempfield township, while plowing in his corn-field on Saturday last, was stung on the neck by a locust and so much affected thereby that he had to cease work and go home. He suffered great pain in his head and body, and was confined to bed for about half a day. This is certainly terribly bad news for the insect until the wagon struck a stone, when Mr. Keyton was precipitated into the creek and drowned before assistance could reach him.

A train from Oil City to Pithole ran through an unfinished bridge across Scrubgrass, including all stoppages, which is said to be the quickest trip ever made on that road.

An explosion of gas took place in the refinery of White & Stillwell, in the upper portion of Titusville, on Friday morning last, resulting in seriously burning an employee by the name of Swansey, who had the presence of mind to jump into the river. Notwithstanding he was severely burned about the face, he will get over it much so, that in removing his clothing a part of the skin was also removed. He will probably recover.

Maj. General Crawford has forwarded to the War Department the names of a number of the officers of the Pennsylvania reserves, whom he has selected to be mustered out of the service. This is a just recognition of the claims of those deserving officers.

In Brookville, on last Saturday night, Thomas Meighan, of Blairsville, Indiana county, was decoyed into the alley in the rear of the Jefferson House by some unknown persons, and knocked down with a billet of wood, and robbed in an insensible state was robbed of all his valuables, amounting to sixty eight dollars. After the robbery he was dragged into the house, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to return to his hotel.

The Titusville *Herald* of the 4th inst, says: Another well was struck on Tuesday on Great Western farm, which was pumping forty barrels at the rate of 20 barrels per day. This makes the third well in that locality since last Saturday.

A little son of Mr. David Sample, of West Middlesex, Mercer county, was stung by a locust on the wrist, last week, and died from the effects. The little sufferer lived only two days after the sting. Mr. Sample has been married for more than twenty-five years. The Potters have reason to feel proud of their patriotic record.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Pension Bill Recommitted.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Conference Committee on the Tax bill, made a report, which was read at length.

Mr. FESSENDEN, at the conclusion of the reading, said there were a great many amendments to the bill, but most of them were verbal. The committee had considered the subject with very great care, and had no difficulty in coming to a conclusion except upon a few points which were finally settled to the satisfaction of all. It was too much of a task for him (Fessenden) to undertake to go through the whole bill and explain all the amendments, but if any Senator had questions to ask in regard to any article in the bill, he would be happy to answer him.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that when this bill came from the House, there was a tax of five cents per pound on cotton. The Committee on conference had reduced it to two cents. The House was glad of that, but considering the situation of the finances was sucha would allow cotton was grown, reduced as they were to abject poverty, scarcely able to get bread for their families unrepresented in Congress, he thought it unjust to single out one article of agriculture for taxation. He was totally opposed to taxing cotton, unless other products of the farm were taxed. While the bill, as presented by the Conference Committee, was more favorable than as it came from the House, yet as the single article of cotton was selected out of all agricultural products for taxation, he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that the Senate was informed early in the session by the proper Departments of the Government, that the condition of the finances was such as would allow a very large reduction in taxation. He (Hendricks) was informed by Mr. Sherman that the revenue from internal taxes might be reduced seventy-five millions of dollars. He hoped then to see some reduction in taxes that have been put upon the agricultural interests of the country, but there was no such relief. There was an extraordinary tax on whisky, although he thought an examination of ten years had shown that that tax defeated the revenue. He then spoke in opposition to the cotton tax, and characterized the bill as unfavorable to agricultural interests.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the agricultural interests were better cared for than any other in this bill. Nearly all the burdens of the bill were laid upon wealth. Articles of luxury were taxed heavily; agricultural implements were free; that was provided the amendment of Mr. Hendricks, when he said he did not oppose the bill from any sectional point. It would be found that the cotton tax would yield a large millions of tax under the last bill, she will pay but five millions under this. Indiana would pay one or two millions less under the law than under the former bill, and so of other States.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied to Mr. Sherman's remarks. He maintained that the States of Indiana and Ohio were interested in the cotton tax. It was to their interest to promote the growth of cotton in the South, as the farmers of the North-west found their best markets in the South for their corn and other products.

Mr. WILSON said that Mr. Morrill reported the bill, and he (Wilson) from the Northwest, as wool interest originated it. Whoever said the present tariff came from New England said what was not true.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was sure that the pending tax bill would be defeated. He hoped it would. He would join with Mr. Wilson in laboring for its defeat. He would join with New England in demanding a revenue tariff, and that would be protection enough under the present system. He (Hendricks) was opposed to the tax on cotton, and thus was put in the Tariff bill against the wishes of the chairman of the committee in the House.

Mr. GUTHRIE said he was opposed to the tax on cotton, as originally offered by Conference from cane. His judgment was against any tax on cotton, but he felt compelled to yield.

Mr. DIXON said he rose for the purpose to say that he thought there should be no tax on cotton, since it could be avoided. He had not agreed upon by the committee, though it would have that recommend by the House.

The pending amendment to the bill was then agreed to, and sent to the House.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill to provide for the payment of the volunteer officers of the late war, and for other purposes.

The question was on Mr. WILSON'S amendment, to strike out the provision authorizing the payment of officers of the regular army.

A discussion took place, participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Howard, Foster, Fessenden, Saulsbury, Howard and Trumbull.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was agreed to by a vote of 21 yeas to 14 nays.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and proceeded to the consideration of yesterday's unfinished business, the bill for the relief of certain pensions to widows and wounded soldiers of the late war, were passed. A bill was passed granting the right of way to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, through the public lands.

A bill was passed to increase the pay of certain Provost Marshals, if wounded, the number not to exceed 100, and those rank to exceed 100, and those ranks to be determined by the Secretary of War.

Also, giving two dollars each per month additional to widows of soldiers, for every child under the age of 16 years, the number of such additional allowance not to exceed five children.

At 8:30 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS having got leave to make a personal explanation, said that the statement of Mr. *Globe*, some remarks in connection with the statement of Mr. Le Blond, after the speech of Mr. Rollins, in which he (Stevens) had said that views of Mr. Harris and of Mr. Stevens in regard to secession were identical. He (Stevens) said that during the four years of the war the seceding States were in no sense in the Union.

A bill to grant pensions to the officers and soldiers of the late war of the rebellion, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. HERRICK asked leave to report a bill granting pensions to those soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether the bill included soldiers of the late war.

Mr. HERRICK answered that it did not.

Mr. HALE objected to any bill that did not at the same time provide for the soldiers of the late war as to the soldiers of any other war.

The session being the Pension bill on the table, was laid aside.

Mr. ALLEN, Ayes, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Blaine, Blaker, Boutwell, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Farnsworth, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kerr, Laflin, Latham, Marvin, Mayham, McIndoe, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, O'Neill, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Pruyn, Radford, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rollings, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Taylor, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of New York, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Wilkes, Wilder, Williams, Woodbridge.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, on the consideration of the bill of the tariff bill, having first ordered an evening session. The amendments pending to the paragraph taxing marble, were rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to reduce the duty on Italian marble from one dollar to seventy cents per cubic foot, and spoke in its favor.

After considerable debate, it was rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to reduce the ad valorem duty on Scotch granite from 40 per cent to fifty, five per cent.

Mr. BOGAN opposed the amendment. The House refused to adopt the debate.

Mr. GUTHRIE presented the report of the committee on the Louisville Custom House, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS inquired what had been done with the proposition to reduce the duty on bituminous coal from the rate fixed by the Senate to the rate fixed before a United States Court, instead of being decided by assessors.

Mr. HOOPER replied that the House receded from the proposition, and left the matter to Commissioner of Internal Revenue that there were sufficient provisions of the same kind in other parts of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS thought that was the most informal way of legislating. He thought Judge Anderson across roads, in Franklin township, was the best man to appraise land at last accounts she was not expected to live.

On Thursday afternoon last, the Hollidaysburg Foundry, belonging to J. L. Hemphill, caught fire, and that part of the building in which castings were made was entirely consumed, together with a large number of valuable patterns, flasks, &c. Loss about $10,000.

On Sunday evening week, a new born babe was found lying by the turnpike in the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg. He was carried to a house near by, but lived only a short time after being removed.

Ethan Allen, the celebrated stallion, died on Tuesday in Reading, Pa., in consequence of a night on Monday.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: There seems no longer room to doubt that the wheat crop more especially in the eastern part of the State, is suffering severely from weevil. In Bucks and Montgomery counties alone it is reported severe and from numerous other districts the reports are equally bad.

On last Saturday, Mr Barnard Eisenhuth died at New Castle, Schuylkill county, aged over one hundred and eleven years. He was probably the oldest man in Pennsylvania. He was born in Lebanon, Pa., and was baptized on the 15th day of April, 1755, by the Moravian Church at Lebanon. He was sick only five weeks, apparently suffering from nothing but weakness of old age. He retained his faculties to the last. He was a farmer and lumberman, and at the age of 105 worked in the harvest field with apparent ease.

At Pottsville, one day last week, a cow became frantic from the effects of heat. Although her head was chained to her forelog, she chased men, women and children in all directions, upsetting everything encountered. She moved much faster than was consistent with comfort, with the thermometer up among the nineties. She finally got her head clear last in a switch on the railroad, when she was secured. No person was seriously hurt, though several were roughly handled, and others had narrow escapes from being gored by her horns.

A singular accident occurred at Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday last. A blacksmith had a whisky barrel brought into his shop to have a new hoop put on. He had just completed the job and laid the barrel over when a tremendous explosion occurred. The head of the barrel was driven out with a keg of nails which stood in front of it, broke the keg and shattered the head of the barrel, which was driven through the roof. The explosion was so large a crowd assembled together in which so many mingled, that passed off more peacefully and quietly. The proceedings of that evening will be given. We remembered by all who visited Armer's Grove, with feelings of fondest recollection.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Wendell Phillips on the Rampage.

At Farmingham, Mass., on the Fourth of July, there was an Anti-Slavery meeting at which Wendell Phillips was the principal speaker. His speech belonged to the heated term order, and its general character can be inferred from the following:

Our leaders in Congress are trying to amend the Constitution, but it will be of no avail. The President has put his foot down against it, and has warned the Southern States not to indorse it. He has told them in so many words that they will have his support in refusing to ratify it. It is not possible, therefore, that the amendment will be accepted. The Republican party does not want that amendment accepted. The worst possible news that Thad. Stevens could hear would be the ratification of the amendment. I do not disgrace the whole proceedings when I say it is a party trick."

FROM NASHVILLE.

Meeting of the Legislature—No Quorum Present—First Cotton Bloom—Trouble with Freedmen.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—The Legislature met. There was no quorum. Mr. Dunnoway, of Bedford county, sent in his resignation to the Governor.

The first cotton bloom of the season was received in this city to-day by Mr. Curry.

Two negroes on the plantation of W. F. Ballantine, refusing to work, were driven off by the Superintendent. They armed themselves, returned and engaged in a fight with the superintendent and his assistants. One negro was killed and another wounded. The latter was committed for trial.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and proceeded to the consideration of yesterday's unfinished business of private bills from the Committee on Claims. Bills were passed granting pensions to widows and wounded soldiers of the late war, were passed. A bill was passed granting the right of way to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, through the public lands.

A bill was passed to increase the pay of certain Provost Marshals, if wounded, the number not to exceed 100, and those ranks to be determined by the Secretary of War.

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The session being the Pension bill on the table, was laid aside.

Mr. ALLEN, Ayes, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Blaine, Blaker, Boutwell, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Farnsworth, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kerr, Laflin, Latham, Marvin, Mayham, McIndoe, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, O'Neill, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Pruyn, Radford, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rollings, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Taylor, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of New York, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Wilkes, Wilder, Williams, Woodbridge.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole,

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

NEW AFFILIATIONS.

In giving a list of New York politicians from whom the delegates to the Philadelphia JOHNSON Convention will be selected, the Richmond *Times* suggests some strange associations. For instance, THURLOW WEED and MILLARD FILMORE are named as delegates at large. There have been before some strange bed-fellows, but we question whether there ever was anything equal to getting WEED and FILLMORE under the same cover. Time was when they were friends, though never warm ones,—but for the past ten years, in the entire range of the political field, probably there have not been opponents so bitter and unsparing as these two men—particularly on the side of Mr. WEED. Probably, no man lives of whom, through all his life of political and personal warfare, he has said so many hard things as Mr. FILLMORE, and the circumstances that will bring them together must be urgent indeed. Among the gentlemen named in the same connection is WASHINGTON HUNT. Next to Mr. FILLMORE, Mr. HUNT has for years been the object of Mr. WEED's most unrelenting opposition, personal and political. We do not suppose that Mr. WEED has spoken with either of these gentlemen within the last twelve years, and during all that time both of them have been special objects of his most merciless assaults. Of Mr. HUNT it can be said, he has dealt back heavier blows than Mr. FILLMORE, and probably for this, if not for other reasons—on the principle that good haters and hard hitters contract fast friendships—there would not be much difficulty in bringing them together on the JOHNSON Platform.

It will be curious and instructive to note the associations that will grow out of this new movement of old politicians. Not in New York alone will the coalition present its unnatural features. Already in Pennsylvania do we begin to have manifestations of what is to follow in this direction. What motives—what hopes—what disappointments—what animosities—will be found existing at the bottom of the coalition, is perhaps after all the most interesting branch of the subject. Of these, as the movement progresses, we shall know more. Past experience admonishes us to expect strange associations and inexplicable motives,—though in all mouths, for the popular ear, will ever be found the profession of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the Republic.

A GREAT NATION'S ESCAPE.

We do not know that the people of Great Britain and her dependencies breathe any more freely since the decision of the late claim to the crown was rendered, than they did while the mortifying case was pending. Perhaps the reigning family, present and expectant, feel no cognizable sense of relief on the dismissal of Mrs. Wharton's cause by the court. But a claim grounded on a secret marriage of a former king, shows how "mighty onsarin" this way of supplying kings and queens to great nations is. Suppose the old King had married Mrs. Wharton's name, and she, in due course had had a boy baby, according to the rule of getting rulers in the great nation, he would be an heir to the throne, and all the people of Great Britain and her dependencies would be off the right track to legitimacy if they paid their allegiance to anybody else. The late claim, however, has failed. There was already one "heir apparent," and the one who has been so tardy in making himself apparent has been set aside. The great nation has escaped a mortifying predicament. If they had our fashion of putting in chief rulers by ballot box, they would never be exposed to the danger of rival claims from two sets of heirs, which on their plan is quite a conceivable and not uncommon case.

THE NEWSPAPER.

Many people read a great deal more in newspapers than they do in books. Whether this is best or not, such is the fact. And the fact conveys a suggestion to the editorial fraternity, to make the newspaper worthy of the reception it meets with from the reading people. Not news only, but instructive articles on the endless variety of subjects connected with the material interests of life and with intellectual and moral improvement, deserve a place in the newspaper. Articles to please as well as inform and improve the reader are demanded by the popular mind. The paper visiting the family daily or weekly should be something like the call of an intelligent, sociable and virtuous friend, who will to his more secluded host recount the current news, give his opinion on public affairs, have a word to say to the ladies, and freely talk and chat till the visit is ended.

CHARLES LAMB said, in the after period of his life, that when he was young, every morning paper had in its editorial corps, or in its employ, a person who was bound to furnish daily more or less of humorous paragraphs, for the amusement of the readers. The street scenes, gossip, scandal and above all dress, supplied the material of the jocular articles, seven lines was the maximum length, and sixpence a piece was the price.

It was not a wise scheme, and it is no wonder that it fell into disrepute and disuse. A piece of humor, made to order, never answers the purpose, as it lacks the sparkle and ring of true wit. This is what loads down the comic papers, so called, and makes them creak miserably under the heavy weight. Wit must be bright, free, spontaneous. If every newspaper had some process for eliminating the dullness out of its articles, we would be very well satisfied, and would make no complaint, though it did not succeed in infusing any positive vivacity of thought or style. But if it could also advance to this attainment, it would the better meet the requirements of this reading age. This would be better than seven-line jokes, and the improvement would never fail out of repute with intelligent readers.

DRUNKENNESS AS A RECREATION.

The claim of whisky to a place in connection with all sorts of public amusement is not well sustained by the results. Experience proves to some and observation to others, that it mars more fun than it makes. The manly exercise of Base Ball, the excitement of Billiards, the Theater, the Pic-nic, are by many reckoned tame and flat, unless the stimulus of whisky accompanies them. And yet the silly looks, the clumsy speech, the staggering gait, the drunken stupor, the fight, the stabbing, the stealing, the watch house—legitimate consequences of the whisky—give the lie to the stupid theory.

There is scarcely one popular amusement, or any method of social recreation, that has not been brought into odium, among sober people, by the perpetual connection of whisky and whisky topers with them. It turns amusement into an aversion and alarm, and makes recreation a bore and a burden, when they are accompanied by the disorders and wildness of intoxication. What sort of recreation is that which disables a man from standing on his legs? What sort of amusement is there in being laid in the gutter or locked up in the watch-house? What fun is there in the driveling silliness and profanity of a drunken fool?

THE designs of the JOHNSON men concerning GEN. GRANT, in the hope of bringing him into their service, are well understood. Could they obtain the advantage which his great name would confer, they would have achieved an important point. But there is little prospect of this. The General, it is reported, so far from being favorable to the new movement, is strongly in favor of the constitutional amendment, and earnestly desires to see it ratified. The unerring good sense of General GRANT, his familiarity with the sentiment and wants of the country, South as well as North, and his tried patriotism, give to his opinions great weight. Opposed to extreme measures and essentially conservative in his habits of thought, it is a necessary consequence that he should support the amendment and stand opposed to the non-guaranty doctrine.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU is said to be indifferent to the action of the House of Representatives, whether he is expelled or reprimanded. It is suspected he prefers expulsion, as that might give him a chance for the United States Senatorship from Kentucky. The Louisville *Journal* conveys some such intimation, when it says: "It will endear him still more to the myriads whom he has faithfully and fearlessly served in the midst of the strongest temptations to pursue a different course." Probably the General, even now, is calculating the probable effect of going before the people of Kentucky as a martyr in defense of Kentucky's honor. Experience leaves but little doubt on the mind as to what it would be.

ALTHOUGH surrounded by the dazzling military, Gov. CURTIN seems to have played no secondary part at Philadelphia on the 4th. The *Bulletin* says whereever he showed himself "cheers went up all along the line." The same paper continues: "He had reason to be proud of the reception. He had reason to be a greater pride in the consciousness of having done his duty faithfully; and he has reason for special pride as the author of the plan for providing for the education of soldiers' orphans."

THE Rev. J. B. FERGUSON is the recording Secretary of the JOHNSON Club, in Washington. He is one of the reconstructed sort. He and ANDREW JOHNSON know one another. They have had business together before. When Governor of Tennessee, JOHNSON offered a reward for FERGUSON, as an enemy to the country. He first fled to Philadelphia, then to Europe, along with the notorious impostors the DAVENPORT brothers,—returning, he turns up conspicuously in the new party movement. The thing is perfectly natural and as easy as rolling off a log!

FORTHCOMING BOOK.—It is said that a volume is about to appear in which it will be demonstrated that LOUIS NAPOLEON was profoundly and practically interested in the success of the rebellion and the rupture of the United States Government, and also that the London *Times* was, during the rebellion, in the pay of the Confederates.

If the book shall be read only by those who have doubts to clear away on either of these points, a very small edition will be sufficient to meet the demand.

R. BARNWELL RHETT, said to have been murdered by a negro, near Charleston, a few days ago, was an original secessionist—fire-eater always, and a recognized type of Southern chivalry. In Congress, in the Senate, everywhere, in private as well as in public life, he was for dissolving the Union, and he believed in slavery as a Divine institution.

IN reply to a subscriber, who desires us to give daily telegraphic reports of the New York markets, we have to say, we do just that every three hundred and seventy-days in the year,—the others being Sundays and holidays, we ask to be excused from doing more.

PITTSBURGH knows how it feels to be burnt out, and will know how to respond to the appeal, by the Rev. Mr. MOORE, in behalf of the burnt city of Portland, Maine.

A NAME.—A man that unites HOISTER and CLIMBER in his name ought to go up, if there is any virtue in a name. But virtue in this world is not always rewarded.

RELIEF FOR PORTLAND.

An Appeal to the Citizens.

To the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

The beautiful city of Portland has been devastated by fire, and thousands of her families are houseless and in want. Hon. A. E. Stevens, the Mayor of the city, has sent an appeal to Boston for aid,—provisions and tents for shelter. Are there not many of our citizens who are able, and who will be glad to lend a helping hand, in this the hour of a sister city's great distress? The undersigned will receive, and immediately forward to the Mayor of Portland, any contributions the people here may be pleased to make.

My residence in, and acquaintance with the people of that once so beautiful city, warrant me in saying that the gratitude of an enterprising, but unfortunate people, will be a quick return for our kindness; while the blessings of a kind Providence will be vouchsafed to those who help the needy. Very respectfully,

HENRY D. MOORE,
Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.

In response to a telegram from Rev. Mr. Moore, the Mayor of Portland, Hon. A. E. Stevens sends the following message to Mr. Moore:

"You did right; accept our thanks. Money is most needed. A. E. STEVENS, Mayor."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

One David Quinn, of Chicago, has just published a memorial to Congress advising the re-establishment of negro slavery. It presents the subject under a new phase, in which it has probably not heretofore been considered. It holds that men are divided into species and have different natures; that the negro finds his civil liberty in his slavery, and that the white man undergoes a change in America which makes slavery essential; that the French in Canada and the Spaniard in Mexico have degenerated, and that the native people of the Northern United States are now three inches less around the chest than the Europeans.

According to the Internal Revenue statistics there is now annually consumed in the United States, about forty-five million gallons of spirituous liquors. The wholesale price of the commonest article of whisky is now in the neighborhood of $2 a gallon. The retailers realize a profit of one hundred per cent on their sales, and the sum paid by "consumers" must be at least $4 50 per gallon. But it is really much more than that, for it is only the poorest class of drinkers who indulge in the cheapest article of whisky. But allowing that $5 per gallon is the average that consumers pay for spirituous liquors, that would give, as the annual sum devoted to such liquors by the people of this country, two hundred millions of dollars.

The Rev. Lindsley, who whipped his child to death in Shelby, Orleans county, New York, has fled to Canada to save his life.

A Committee on the resources of Colorado have reported 100,000,000 pounds as the total amount of freight transported annually to that Territory, at an average of cost for the last three years at ten cents per pound, and a total of $10,000,000.

At the Ohio Car Works, in Jeffersonville, O., a few days ago, a small dog was caught by the tail in a fly-wheel, and held there for some time by the fast revolution of the same. The dog traveled, in rotary motion, during the afternoon, one hundred miles and three hundred and eight yards.

Nelson G. Merry, a colored minister of Nashville, has been bound over in $1,000 bonds to appear before the next term of the criminal court, to answer a charge of violating the State law against amalgamation. The license was granted under a misapprehension. Merry bears an excellent character, and many of all classes believe him innocent of intentional violation of law, the witnesses generally swearing that they could not decide at the time or the marriage ceremony, whether the man was white or of impure blood.

The minister of public works in France has awarded a gold medal of the first class to Alexandre & Co., of Liancourt, for the construction of a steam coach to run on ordinary roads. This steam coach lately descended the hill from Liancourt to the railway terminus at the rate of five miles an hour, and afterwards ascended the hill with ease in eight minutes with a weight of five tons. The trial was repeated with so much success that it is now ascertained that the steam engine can draw a weight of thirty tons on an ordinary road at the rate of from three to four miles an hour.

Surgeon A. T. Moore, U. S. A., writes to the New York *Times*, that a young man named F. Guscetti lately appeared before him for examination for a pension. His body was riddled in twenty-two places during the late war.

The new Odd Fellows' building to be erected on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, is said to exceed in grandeur any similar building in the United States, and will cost $600,000. The lodges and encampments will hold their meetings in it.

The gold fields in Georgia are beginning to attract attention. A letter from Dalton states that one company took out in a single day over $6,000.

The St. Louis Common Council have a proposition before them for the purchase of a steam tug to be used in cases of fire among the steamboats. The floating salamander is to cost $110,000.

Isaac Williard, formerly of Salem boro, Westmoreland county, and for time past a resident of Pitbole, was left entirely destitute by a fire which occurred recently in that place. Mr. Williard was a blacksmith by occupation, and a highly respectable and industrious man. His house was burned down, all the furniture was consumed, and even his clothes could not be saved. The fire occurred during the night.

THE FLAGS.

The Presentation Ceremonies in Philadelphia, July 4th.

The Display—The Ceremonies—The Crowd.

THE CROWD AND DISPLAY.

The reception of the State flags, in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., was one of the most imposing displays ever witnessed in that city. The crowd in attendance was immense, moving slowly in every direction under the rays of a sweltering sun. Almost every house along the route of the procession was gaily decorated and every window occupied by fair ladies waving handkerchiefs, and little girls, dressed in white, waving tiny flags to the passing pageant.

THE MOVEMENT.

Precisely at ten o'clock the procession commenced moving, preceded by a mounted police force, spreading trusty, white curb, clearing the way, which they did with great difficulty. On some parts of the route, the sidewalks were so densely packed with human beings, that the mounted officers had to apply the maxim of "give and take." Immediately after the police came the

Liberty Cornet Band.
Henry Guards.

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK and staff.
Detachment of City Troops, mounted.
Headquarters' flag, labelled 24 Army Corps, carried aloft on horseback.

FIRST DIVISION.

General James S. Negley, commanding, and staff.
Headquarters' flag of blue bunting, labelled 23 Army Corps.
This ensign was carried on horseback.
Band.
Mounted and dismounted officers.
Logan Guards, of Lewistown, Pa., in citizen's dress, with white badges and tri-colored rosettes.
National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, with blue blouses, black pants, white gloves.
Washington Artillery, of Pottsville, blue blouses, blue caps and dark pants.
Allen Light Infantry, of Allentown, in blue blouses.

The Color Guards in the several companies paraded with muskets without bayonets. They were preceded by a mounted flag-bearer—the center of the field containing a large "White Star"—the emblem of the famous White Star Division of Major General John W. Geary—which fought along the clouds in Tennessee, and planted the flag of the Union on the highest peak of Lookout Mountain.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General Robert Patterson and staff.
Band.
Thirty-third and Twenty-sixth Regiments.
Band.
Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiments.
Band.
First Pennsylvania Cavalry, followed by The Reserves,
As follows: First; Second; Fourth; Fifth; Ninth; Tenth; Eleventh, and Twelfth Regiments.

There may have been other regiments of the Reserves in this position of the parade, but there was no mark by which they could be distinguished.

The Weccacoe Legion—Fifty-first; Sixty-first, Sixty-ninth; Seventy-first; Philadelphia Fire Zouaves; Seventy-fifth; Eighty-first; Eighty-second; Eighty-fourth; Eighty-seventh, Nineteenth and Ninety-first Regiments.

The standards of all these regiments were mere shreds.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Charles T. Campbell and Staff.
Efficient Brass Band and Drum Corps.
One Hundred and First; One Hundred and Fourth; One Hundred and Fourteenth (preceded by a fine band); One Hundred and Eighteenth; One Hundred and Nineteenth, a wagon with wounded soldiers; One Hundred and Twenty-first; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh; One Hundred and Fifty-Second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiments.

The flags of this division attested the bravery of the men who fought under them.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Major General D. McM. Gregg and Staff.
Brigadier General C. R. Lieper and Staff.
Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Third, Eighth, Fifth and Thirteenth Regiments of Cavalry; Carriages containing invalid officers.
Major General George G. Meade and Staff.
The Scott Legion (65th P. V.).

The colors of this division showed evidence of many a hard fought battle.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Major General John W. Geary and Staff.

The old White Star Division headquarters flag was with the rear guard. It was borne gallantly by the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, vieing with those of the Western army in doing honor to their loved commander.

Keystone Drum Corps.
Colors and Color Guards who did not parade as regimental detachments at home.

The tattered banners borne in the line proved they had been in many a desperate engagement. They contrasted with the new and formed a pleasing contrast to some of the new flags carried in other portions of the line.

Major Thomas Y. Field, marching with the precision for which they are so renowned.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Major General S. W. Crawford and Staff.
Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, and Staff.
The Governor was applauded throughout the line of march.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

The male children walked, and the little fellows were the object of great sympathy, combined with rejoicings that the State has so nobly cared for them. Those among them who held the rank of officers seemed to have been well instructed in the tactics, and gave their commands with a confidence in themselves and exactness as old veterans.

The Guard of Honor to the boys was composed of representatives of the various fire companies. The females received an ovation. The females conveyed in a carriage belonging to various fire companies, fitted up expressly for the occasion. Each one carried in her hand an American flag. They sang gaily as they moved along.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Major General John R. Brooke and Staff.
The Gray Reserves composed this division, and were out in full numbers and completely armed.

THE MARCH.

The time occupied in marching from Broad and Arch streets to the Main gateway, on Walnut street, leading into Independence Square, was but fifty minutes. Near the entrance to the square the people were packed so densely that it was with great difficulty an opening was made for the procession.

ENTERING INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The first to enter the gate was Major General Hancock and staff. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the people rose, waving handkerchiefs and cheering vociferously. Soon after General Meade and staff entered, and again shout after shout rent the air. The General bowed his acknowledgements, but notwithstanding that, the cheers were kept up for many minutes. The Square soon became filled by the numerous color-bearers, with their standards tattered and torn, which excited those who saw them to a still further pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. Bands of music, officers, soldiers and civilians crowded in the Square till scarcely a vacant foot of ground could be seen within its circumference.

Governor Curtin arrived shortly before 12 o'clock, and as the soldiers caught a glimpse of his familiar face, they sent the word along the line, and three hearty cheers were given for "Andy Curtin," which were again echoed by the people, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

The platform was crowded to excess. Com. Stewart, Mayor McMichael, Judge Kelley, Hon. Chas. O'Neill, Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, and other prominent persons, soldiers and civilians, occupied seats. The old soldiers of the war of 1812, officers of the Loyal Legion, also occupied prominent positions.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The exercises were opened by the playing of the "Triumphal March" by Birgfield's band. After a few eloquent introductory remarks by General Harry White, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, a most fervent and patriotic prayer was offered by Rev. Thos. Brainard, D. D.

The grand performance of the day then took place, namely, the presentation of the colors to Governor Curtin by General Meade. General Meade took the colors from the nearest standard-bearer, and in a most eloquent and appropriate address, presented the colors to Governor Curtin, to be deposited by him in the State Capitol.

GOV. CURTIN'S RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of General Meade's speech, Governor Curtin, taking the colors, replied as follows:

General and Soldiers of Pennsylvania:

Soon after the commencement of the late rebellion the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania presented to the Governor of the State a sum of money, which was applied to the equipment of volunteers. The sum was too small to be of much use, and I did not respond to the subject having been presented to the Legislature, an act was passed directing the Governor to use the money, and additional sums were necessary, to procure flags to be carried by Pennsylvania regiments during the war, and with a wise provision that the flags should be returned to the State at the close of their service, with proper inscriptions, to be made archives of the Government. The ceremony of the return of these flags was delayed until all the regiments in the service from Pennsylvania had been mustered out, and to day, surrounded by your fellow-citizens and in the presence of high officials of the National Government, of Governors and officials of sister States, of distinguished soldiers of other States, and of the army and navy of the United States, and the representatives of the government of this Commonwealth, more than two hundred of these emblems of our country's nationality, all of which have waved amid the rapture of strife—all of which have been carried by Pennsylvanians—are returned untarnished. In their stars the sons of Pennsylvania have been emblazoned, and her motto, "*Virtue, Liberty and Independence*," has been written in letters of fire, with pens of steel, by the gallant men before us, and their comrades, living and dead, upon every battle-field of the war. They are glorious, in memories of the past and in hopes of the future.

If I consulted my own feelings I would receive these flags in silence, for this occasion is its own most eloquent orator. My words cannot add to its sublimity. Human lips cannot express such lessons of patriotism, of sacrifice and heroism as these sacred rents so untimely attest. The man is to be pitied who claims to be a citizen of our America, especially of Pennsylvania, who has witnessed these ceremonies without profound emotion, alike of sorrow and exultation—sorrow for the dead who died for liberty, exultation that the blessings of God, the laws vindicated and enforced by the suppression and punishment of treason, the Government protected and maintained, until the last armed rebel was beaten down, and the redeemed Republic emerged from the smoke of battle.

It might be better to accept the momentous lessons taught by these returned standards without a word. In what adequate language can we address you, soldiers of the Republic, who live to take part in this ceremony? We have no words to convey the holy sentiment of veneration and of reverence for the heroic dead that wells up from every heart in your presence.

To the men who carried the steel, the musket and the sabre—to the private soldier, to the unknown dead—the demi-gods of the war, we this day look in vain for some all comprehending name, there be men more distinguished than others, more entitled to our highest veneration, it is the private soldier of the Republic. If we follow him through all the sufferings and privations of the service, his long, weary marches, his perils on the outposts, his wounds and sickness, even in the article of death, we trace him back to that last sublime act of devotion in which try that led him to separate from home and its ties, and to offer even his life a sacrifice to the Government in his fathers gave him and his children. As the official representative of the Commonwealth, I cannot take back the responsibility of the colors she committed to your keeping without attempting to gather into my arms the full measure of her overflowing gratitude and lay it at your feet. I therefore present you with the thanks of your cherished mother, this ancient and goodly Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the great glory you have given to her history. She fully realizes, and while public virtue remains she will never cease to realize, that she could better afford to lose the sources of her natural wealth, her rich fertile valleys, her great cities, her exhaustless minerals, than to lose from her archives a single one of these torn, faded, precious, consecrated flags of battle and its history, and of the brave men who suffered and fought around them. A Commonwealth may exist without cherishing her material wealth, but no Commonwealth can worship at such a shrine as let, which does not cherish as the joy of its life, the noble valor of its children.

In the name of Pennsylvania I gave you these standards, fresh and whole, and asked you, in all trials, to maintain your loyalty, and defend them, and to day you bring them back to me, torn with rebel shot, sad with the gloom of some severe fight, bright with the light of many triumphs, but beyond all, saved by your courage from dishonor, reddened by the blood of your dead brothers, borne over the ridges of a hundred battles, and planted, at last, on the mountain of victory. Sorely, State mother had mobbed children, nor received at their hands more precious gifts. What heroism, excelling the fabled virtues of the forlorn hope, is implied, crying into the "imminent deadly breach;" "riding into the jaws of death till all the world wondered!" What sufferings of pain and hunger, and outrage and death; what ardent love of home; what tender messages to mother, wife, children and betrothed maiden; what last prayers to God, do these old and tattered flags suggest and unfold!

As a State will guard them reverently and lovingly until, in the fullness of time, some genius will arise to marshal their legends into the attractive order of history, or weave them into the immortal beauty of song, and then, at last, will be found fit expression for the part Pennsylvania has acted in the bloody drama. It will then be remembered that our State was represented at Fort Sumter, when traitors first struck the flag of the Union, and that the volunteers of our State first reached the National Capital, and were at Appomattox Court House, when traitors threw their last volley, and in all the terrible intermediate struggles in every field our State, in every important battle on land and water, where treason was to be confronted and rebellion to be conquered, the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania were to be found confronting the one and conquering the other. The people never faltered in their fidelity to their distressed Government.

It was in due historic fitness, therefore, that the wicked struggle to destroy the Union, should culminate upon this, our soil, its topmost wave foe dashed against our capital, and its decisive defeat be offered upon, and accordingly from Gettysburg the rebellion staggered backward to the grave.

Alas! how many other graves it filled before it filled its own! How many brave and familiar faces we miss to-day who helped to bear these colors to the front, and on whose graves are gently laid the wild flowers of the Southern land!

Our words can no longer reach them, nor our gratitude serve them; but we thank Heaven that they lived, better than life, are with us; that the widow of the war, and the orphan children of the soldiers, are within the reach of our cherishing care. We must never forget that every soldier of Pennsylvania, who died that the nation might live, thereby entitled his widow to be kept from want, and his fatherless children to find a father in the Commonwealth.

May the flags which we fold up so tenderly, and with such proud recollections, never be unfurled again, at least in this world. They will mark, beholding the surpassing power of this free government, abandon forever the thought of its destruction. Let its recreation, too, that at Gettysburg the blood of the people of eighteen loyal States was shed in common defense, they together, sank into the soil of Pennsylvania, and that, by that, covenant are we pledged for all time to Union, to liberty, to nationality, to fraternity, to "peace on earth and good will towards men."

Now that the war is over, we give peace to those who gave us war. And in the universal freedom, purchased at so large a cost of blood and treasure, we give true justice to all men. Under the beneficent laws of peace, and of a land inviting them to obedience to the law, to industry and virtue, we offer them the glories of the future and the inheritance of the ground won for them and their children. We ask them to forget their malice and hate, and the counsels of the traitor-chiefs who led them to fire, led them to strike at the heart of their country, and to return in a patriotic spirit to the duties in store for this the freest and most powerful nation on earth.

But, fellow-citizens and your comrades, rebellion would have become revolution, and the empire of freedom and united nationality would have achieved their infamous purpose, but for God we triumphed. The right has been maintained. To you, in the name of all the people of this great Commonwealth, I tender thanks—warm, deep, heartfelt thanks. May your lives be bright with the light of Heaven's merit you saved, to illustrate your country's glorious history, and to enjoy the priceless blessings which must follow from the results of your courage, fidelity and patriotism.

The Commonwealth, during all your services, has not been unmindful of you. You were followed to the battle fields by the benedictions and prayers of the good, and benevolent people carried to you the contributions of their fairs and generosity at home. Never, at any time during the war, did this ecstatic benevolence shrink, and always exceeded, Unthinking men and women were found willing to endure privation and suffering, to clothe and feed the forlorn hope, the Union, for as it was possible the State always made ample provision for the removal of the bodies of the slain for Christian interment, and for their kindred and friends. When it was practicable, the sick and wounded were removed to their homes to be tenderly watched and cared for by their friends at home. And as the crowning glory of the Christian Commonwealth, the people gathered together the helpless and the destitute orphans of dead soldiers, and adopted them as the children of the Commonwealth. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, moved by justice and the charity, for three years have made munificent appropriations of the pub ic money to place within the care of the State the homeless little ones of our dead comrades. They are to be brought up as the glory and honor of the State, monumental that Pennsylvania raises for the memory of the slain, more enduring than brass or marble, and in harmony with the Christian faith of their people. Of the twelve hundred of these little children before you to day, the children of comrades left upon the fields of battle, bright jewels in the crown of glory that encircles this great Commonwealth, the State will take care of to the education and patriotism of her people. Let this work be so now engrafted upon the public policy of the State, that it shall endure until the last orphan of the Pennsylvania soldier shall be trained, nurtured and educated.

This is a hallowed place—this is a hallowed day. Here and now, in the name of Pennsylvania, I, as her chief executive, dedicate these standards upon the birthday in the birthplace of American liberty.

We are forced to contemplate the wondrous march of this people to empire, colonization, the Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Rebellion—its overthrow, and the purification of our Government, and the change of current engendered by the dark horrors yet to be forgotten; in loyalty to our State, to our country, to our fellow-men every where, and to the Providence of God, let us guard our great privileges, and place the American Government upon the eternal basis of truth, justice and liberty. This is the great lesson of the war, and the very rock of political truth. "Whosoever falls upon it will be broken, and upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

Then our Government will represent the result of American civilization, and these tattered old flags will glow with the light of their true glory, and the valor of the soldiers of the Republic will receive its just reward in rendering a memorable service to mankind; for then in the words of our illustrious dead, "the world will take care" that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

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In this, our last interview, when the ties that bound us so closely for these seventy years past, are severed, and the relations so intimate, so cordial are closing, he would be insensible to the constant fidelity, to the pleasant relations, to the forgiveness of error, to the ready and generous support, to the unity, very many evidences of kindness and affection he has received from you and your comrades, if he has failed to express to you his personal obligations for the past, and inviting them to obedience to the law, to industry and virtue, we offer them the glories of the future and the inheritance of the ground won for them and their children. We ask them to forget their malice and hate, and the counsels of the traitor-chiefs who led them to fire, led them to strike at the heart of their country, and to return in a patriotic spirit to the duties in store for this the freest and most powerful nation on earth.

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The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD.

From a Discourse by Henry Ward Beecher.

One would think, by the casuistry that is employed in this matter, that the peculiar temptation of seeing was less easy forgiving. I have heard it argued at our prayer meetings and conference meetings, in sober discussions, that it is not our duty to forgive till there is evidence of repentance and reformation. One would suppose that it was necessary to build a barrier against the tendency of men to forgive too readily. As if there was any danger in that direction! As if it was needful to argue that side at all! The great temptation, the universal fault, in men, in this matter, is to seek revenge; to do wrong as the requital of wrong; to give blow for blow; to meet reviling with reviling. And there is no need of your going into a discussion, and arguing as if you were too prone to forgive. I think you might forgive for a thousand years, and not go wrong twice. The guard and watch needs to be on the other side.

Still applying this to the social aspects of life, it is true of bad men who are not our enemies, but to whom we have a message, by virtue of our relation to them as Christians. "Ye are the salt of the earth," says the Savior. "Ye are the light of the world." Good men, when they lose the Christian tone, become corrupters of the leadership. They become the guides of the home. They become the guides for the weak and the feeble. Your goodness is God's medicine for men that are not good. I therefore see how fearful yet, in the disclosures of human nature, is the old phariseeism, of contempt on the part of good men for bad men. There is a keenness and levity with which we transact, if I may so say, what is no less a mission time because it is a sin and a crime—the wickedness of men around about us. You ought not to see a wicked child without having a feeling of compassion for it—certainly good if it is a neglected child. It is very easy for us to call poor children ragamuffins and vagabonds. It is very easy for us to arrest the Fifteenth man street crowd, and drive them through Columbia street, because they are ragged and rash and unruly. I will not say that it is not right that they should be restrained from vice and crime; but the remembrance that these children are to grow up and be citizens ought to give us an interest in their welfare. And all the more, if they have had no training at home, somebody must do it. All the more, if nobody has taught them better things, those that understand the force of better things ought to become, if possible, their friends and advocates. I will not say, rate, while we stand in our own virtue and advantages, it ill befits us to use our tongue to chastise those who are ignorant and begrimed. When I see men reeling in inebriateance, I cannot but feel the deepest sympathy for them. That drunkenness is excusable that leads children to run after and laugh at the poor drunkard; it is but thoughtlessness. That boyish mischief which can be excusable on the part of grown people, I could not see a watch lying in the side walk on which some one had stepped, crushing it, without stopping and looking at it, and feeling sorry that such a piece of machinery should be destroyed. When I was in Charleston, I did not look at the overthrown buildings, and the street after street that had been burned down, without a feeling of sadness. There is no longer the city of an enemy. It was in my own country, every part of which was my home, and the feeling of patriotism and love of country was as much hurt in me, even in Charleston, as in Columbia, as it would have been anywhere else. I knew during the rebellion, that it was given over to treason, and opposed it as much as any other man when it was to be overthrown; but when I was there, I did not see a demolished building, or a riddled church, or a ruined block, that I did not feel pained. It hurt me, though these were the ruins of the hopes of men that had been my enemies. And shall a man feel for brick and mortar, for wood and stone, and for machines, and see the fairest thing that God ever made cast down, destroyed or destroying himself, without compassion, without sorrow, without feeling the ownership of brotherhood in man? There is no man so wicked but that his wickedness ought to excite in you the intensest sympathy for him. And in proportion as he is wicked, in proportion as he abhors righteousness, you are fitted to be to him a minister of deliverance and a better spirit to him, if do not believe that we are going to reform wicked men by stripes, and chastisements, and restrictions of their energy. Reformation is going to come with industry, and sympathy, and love, or not at all. And all prisons and penal systems which void kindness and Christianity are but a mere heartless means of building a wall between disgood and the good, for the sake of saving the good and leaving the bad to their destruction. "Overcome evil with good."

In the family and in the school, parents and educators ought to understand and remember that which naturally belongs to this subject, and which will have very much to do with the welfare of those that are to be reared—namely, that like begets like, in mind as well as in matter. If, when a child is in a state of anger or wrong, you fly into a passion, that feeling which is excited in you will excite a corresponding feeling in him, and he will fly into a passion. Like begets like. On the other hand if one has done wrong, and it is not passion, but deep moral feeling, that is stirred up in you, then that moral feeling will stir up a corresponding moral feeling in the child, and will tend to produce in him a moral sense. If it is reason that acts with you, the child will be very apt to find its reason waking up.

We see how it is in nature. A leaf always makes a leaf. What it feeds to produce what it is. And so reasoning makes a man reasonable. Loving begets love. Taste inspires taste. Sympathy invokes sympathy. Anger makes men angry. Hating makes men hate. What you bring to your pupil, that the pupil will bring out at your hand. You may say, "I am the master and I have the authority, and he has done wrong, and I have a right to punish him." That is so; but you have no right to punish him by a method which shall excite in him a wrong feeling. If a child has done wrong, and you wish to make him better, it must be by giving a stronger impulse to that moral nature, and lifting up that in him which is good. If kindness, sweetness, reason, moral influence, are strongly developed in you, bring them to your child or your pupil, and you will lift up his best nature. If because he has done wrong you are in a passion, the rebound in him is passion. If you are angry, he meets you in anger with anger. You may whip it down. The tingling of the skin excites fear, and substracts from anger by drawing the attention to the pain. Therefore, when you whip at all, whip hard, so that the child's temper will not be excited. Little whipping is mean whipping and useless whipping. If you are to discipline a child, you may have authority to produce physical pain; but you have no right to address him with anger, or to approach him with impatience.

Now, in the discipline of the family, I know it is often hard to follow directions like these. I am profoundly in sympathy with a woman who is slender and feeble in health; whose health is rendered more infirm by the care and pain of child-bearing; who is often worn and wearied by the labor and drudgery of the household; and who sometimes is provoked by these things the consciousness of unrequited love, and the nameless horrors that come from unfortunate associations in wedlock. And that such an one should be susceptible of temper and impatience, and should find herself coming down intemperately upon her children, is not to be wondered at; and God forbid that I should harshly judge where there is such provocation. Nevertheless, where the mother that loves the child comes to think that the highest influence stands vitally connected with the child's welfare, and that whether it shall develop a life of virtue or a life of wickedness depends very much on which she brings to it—that thought is one which lifts her above the infinitesimal circumstances of her own life, and leads her to devote herself to the good of her child. I have often said, and I now repeat, that, much as you may do for your child, the child does more for you. No matter how much you educate the young, they educate you more, if you fulfill your christian duty, and attempt always to overcome evil with good.

Gentleness, then, and patience, and goodness of every sort, are indispensable for those that would be teachers, or that are parents.

One or two points of application may be appropriate now, as being drawn from this illustration of the great principle which we have been discussing.

The reformations of society should neither be confined to moral means, nor, to physical, but should be both. We ought to carry the Bible and religious truth to those that are wicked in society, and in the world at large. But unfortunately men are not always in a condition to receive these things. Their bodily necessities sometimes are an obstacle to their spiritual development. And, as I understand it, Christ carried the loaf to men, and then, while they were eating and were good-natured, instructed them in matters pertaining to their higher life. As I read it, he healed their sick and relieved their physical wants, and then, on the foundation of the better outward condition which he had established, erected a superstructure of moral influence. And I think we may, in our theories and philosophies, follow the example of Christ. And, if I were going to send missionaries to Africa, I would send the plow and the Bible, the mechanic's bench and the theological sawhorse. The doctor should be the minister. He that heals the blind and restores the deaf is the very man after a good minister, that only knows how to preach, is not fit to go among the heathen. The mantat knows how to take life in all its variations is best qualified for that duty. If I went among the Indians, I would learn how to hunt and fish, if I did not know now. I would not undertake to preach till I had tried shooting. Would, if possible, make myself a better marksman than they; and, when I had beaten them with their rifle, they would be ready to think that if I knew more about these things than they did, I must know about other things.

If I went among laborers, I would attempt to be a better laborer than they—more patient, more skilful, more industrious. I would carry with me not simply a theoretic gospel, but a practical and realized gospel; and that not alone in my personal disposition, but in my conduct, in my labor, in every element of life. We must attack evil by good. We must bring to bear upon the cause of reformation all the outworking force of christianity as it exists in our place and time. We are to take the portraiture, as it were, of the history of our day, and with that with the fruit as well as the seed of Christianity—we are to go to those in our own land and in other lands who are without the gospel, and preach it to them. We need to reform society, not simply by denouncing it, but by carrying to it specimens of what christian development will enable a man to attain to.

The denouncing of wickedness is supposed to be one of the tests of good preaching. I do not deny that, when wickedness is supposed to be good, when it has become popular and has come to be looked upon with favor, so that men are in doubt whether it is evil or good, there is a duty of condemning it, and making people understand that it is wickedness; but in respect to all things that men admit to be wicked, there is no need of denunciation. Yet there are many reformers whose whole stock consists in denouncing, criticizing, fault-finding. They undertake to overcome evil with evil. They bring vitriol to vitriol, and fire to fire. The Master, on the other hand, brought good to evil, and taught us by good to overcome evil. Where there is the hiding of evil, there is a legitimate sphere for exposure. Where there is an attempt to shield wickedness, then there ought to be men like John Baptist, John Calvin, and John Knox, to rise up and expose it. But when evils are apparent and recognized in society, the work of reformation requires that a man should generate several influences—not influences that are bitter. He is not called upon to be denunciatory. Bad many people seem to suppose themselves to be Spanish flies, that are to hum and buzz, and are dead, so long as they live; and then, when they are dead, to be made blisters of to put over evils! Their idea of reformation seems to be everlasting denunciation and fault-finding. They make it their business to be on the lookout for things that are unlovely and wrong. They go through society perpetually peering for the rotten spots, and carrying a morsel of carrion in their fingers, to show to everybody. Every morning, noon, and night it is with them carrion, carrion, carrion, and they are carrion crows! Nothing is worse than this attempting to purge the sores of society by forever bringing rottenness to rottenness, wrong to wrong, unlovedness to unloveliness. So Christ did not reform the world. Love makes the best physician. Hatred is unwise. It is the wastliest and longest neglected point in the great treasure-house of christianity. It is the finest and only alternative when he uses it. But love is the great divinely-appointed remedy. Love ministers to patience. And I believe that when we God to bear with men through their long evolution and development, Love comes all the sooner that spring from the constitutional depravities of men. Love is the most essential element which has been revealed to the world, and is indispensable to the child, to man, to society, and to age. No one is fit to call himself a disciple of Christ who does not know how to make love strong over this any other feeling, and how, out of it, as out of the example of a mother, to minister those reparative influences by which wickedness shall be changed to goodness.

And that which is true of society in general is true also in particular. I hear men saying, nowadays, that they should be glad if those Fenians could cross over the border. They do not want a war with the Provincial Canals; but they would like to have them set at the Canadians, and pay them back for acting as they did in 1776. Senators afraid for encouraging rebel raids, for permitting men to breed rebellion, and then covering it up, and refusing to murders and it, and rattlesnakes, ill and trimming over our troubles. "And now," say men, "our turn has come, and I wish the Government would—I the Fenians burn a few of our cities and rob a few of their banks." That will do for a Hottentot, but it is a very poor doctrine for a christian. It will do very well for a poor miserable citizen who lives under a despotism, and has never learned better things; but if republicanism cannot bring forth the fruit of a better spirit, in proportion as you admit to wickedness, you are fitted to be to this almoner of a better example and a better spirit to him. I do not believe that we are going to reform wicked men by stripes, and chastisements, and restrictions of their energy. Reformation is going to come with industry, and sympathy, and love, or not at all. And all prisons and penal systems which void kindness and Christianity are but a mere heartless means of building a wall between disgood and the good, for the sake of saving the good and leaving the bad to their destruction. "Overcome evil with good."

In the family and in the school, parents and educators ought to understand and remember that which naturally belongs to this subject, and which will have very much to do with the welfare of those that are reared—namely, that like begets like, in mind as well as in matter. If, when a child is in a state of anger or wrong, you fly into a passion, that feeling which is excited in you will excite a corresponding feeling in him, and he will fly into a passion. Like begets like. On the other hand if one has done wrong, and it is not passion, but deep moral feeling, that is stirred up in you, then that moral feeling will stir up a corresponding moral feeling in the child, and will tend to produce in him a moral sense. If it is reason that acts with you, the child will be very apt to find its reason waking up.

We see how it is in nature. A leaf always makes a leaf. What it feeds to produce what it is. And so reasoning makes a man reasonable. Loving begets love. Taste inspires taste. Sympathy invokes sympathy. Anger makes men angry. Hating makes men hate. What you bring to your pupil, that the pupil will bring out at your hand. You may say, "I am the master and I have the authority, and he has done wrong, and I have a right to punish him." That is so; but you have no right to punish him by a method which shall excite in him a wrong feeling. If a child has done wrong, and you wish to make him better, it must be by giving a stronger impulse to that moral nature, and lifting up that in him which is good. If kindness, sweetness, reason, moral influence, are strongly developed in you, bring them to your child or your pupil, and you will lift up his best nature. If because he has done wrong you are in a passion, the rebound in him is passion. If you are angry, he meets you in anger with anger. You may whip it down. The tingling of the skin excites fear, and substracts from anger by drawing the attention to the pain. Therefore, when you whip at all, whip hard, so that the child's temper will not be excited. Little whipping is mean whipping and useless whipping. If you are to discipline a child, you may have authority to produce physical pain; but you have no right to address him with anger, or to approach him with impatience.

Now, in the discipline of the family, I know it is often hard to follow directions like these. I am profoundly in sympathy with a woman who is slender and feeble in health; whose health is rendered more infirm by the care and pain of child-bearing; who is often worn and wearied by the labor and drudgery of the household; and who sometimes is provoked by these things the consciousness of unrequited love, and the nameless horrors that come from unfortunate associations in wedlock. And that such an one should be susceptible of temper and impatience, and should find herself coming down intemperately upon her children, is not to be wondered at; and God forbid that I should harshly judge where there is such provocation. Nevertheless, where the mother that loves the child comes to think that the highest influence stands vitally connected with the child's welfare, and that whether it shall develop a life of virtue or a life of wickedness depends very much on which she brings to it—that thought is one which lifts her above the infinitesimal circumstances of her own life, and leads her to devote herself to the good of her child. I have often said, and I now repeat, that, much as you may do for your child, the child does more for you. No matter how much you educate the young, they educate you more, if you fulfill your christian duty, and attempt always to overcome evil with good.

Gentleness, then, and patience, and goodness of every sort, are indispensable for those that would be teachers, or that are parents.

One or two points of application may be appropriate now, as being drawn from this illustration of the great principle which we have been discussing.

The reformations of society should neither be confined to moral means, nor to physical, but should be both. We ought to carry the Bible and religious truth to those that are wicked in society, and in the world at large. But unfortunately men are not always in a condition to receive these things. Their bodily necessities sometimes are an obstacle to their spiritual development. And, as I understand it, Christ carried the loaf to men, and then, while they were eating and were good-natured, instructed them in matters pertaining to their higher life. As I read it, he healed their sick and relieved their physical wants, and then, on the foundation of the better outward condition which he had established, erected a superstructure of moral influence. And I think we may, in our theories and philosophies, follow the example of Christ. And, if I were going to send missionaries to Africa, I would send the plow and the Bible, the mechanic's bench and the theological sawhorse. The doctor should be the minister. He that heals the blind and restores the deaf is the very man after a good minister, that only knows how to preach, is not fit to go among the heathen. The mantat knows how to take life in all its variations is best qualified for that duty. If I went among the Indians, I would learn how to hunt and fish, if I did not know now. I would not undertake to preach till I had tried shooting. Would, if possible, make myself a better marksman than they; and, when I had beaten them with their rifle, they would be ready to think that if I knew more about these things than they did, I must know about other things.

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And that which is true of society in general is true also in particular. I hear men saying,

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Benefit of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. THIS (Saturday) EVENING the performances will commence with Tom Taylor's las great play of
NO REST FOR THE WICKED.
Double Dance.....Master Eddie and Laurie.
Double Clog Hornpipe.....Master George and Allan.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To coincide with the thrilling drama of
OLVER TWIST.
Monday—Inauguration of Dan Bendict's renewed Ethiopian Trinke Combination. 22 performers.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
WM. HENDERSON.....Lessee.
CHAS. R. DUPREZ.....Manager.
Thirteenth annual successful tour. We are coming again, with an entire extraordinary new programme, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866. Oldest troupe in the world; enlarged and improved for the season of 1866 and 1867. return of the great gigantic and inconparable
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Original New Orleans and Metropolitan MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND, supported by their full complement, including MAMMOTH ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS, introducing an unbroken chain of the acknowledged Negro Minstrelsy, by the following famous old favorites, who have been years with us—viz:
Billy West Calixa Lavalee, C. H. Rogers, James Revel, Samuel Hall, Wm. Lee, Wm. Sandford, Gustave Bideaux, Edwin Holmes, Gonsalva Bishop, Fred. Richmond, Edwin H. Farnsworth, Tony Pastor, George Martin, Lew Benedict, Frank Ke[illegible] H. Murphey, Frank Britta, C. F. Slocum, Jaco[illegible] Koehl, John Sells.
Charley Reynolds, the great Ethiopian Comedian, after two years retirement from the stage, will make his first appearance here. Mr. Reynolds is the acknowledged Ethiopian comedian of the day, and now his first appearance after his temporary retirement, will be hailed by all admirers of darkeydom the whole under the immediate auspices and control of DUPREZ & BENEDICT, the proprietors. Mr. Duprez & Green. All the above celebrated great artists will appear every night, and added to them positively the time mentioned only, on their return from their triumphant[illegible] East-en tour.
NOTICE.—J. K. Emmet, late member of this company, was discovered from the troupe November 11, 1865, and a more worthless scamp never existed on any[illegible] Any debts contracted by him will be met by himself alone, as I, W. H. Duprez, having bought the entire interest and whole claim of Lessee of Mr. Emmet, there is such provocation. Nevertheless, where the mother that loves the child comes to think that the highest influence stands vitally connected with the child's welfare, and that whether it shall develop a life of virtue or a life of wickedness depends very much on which she brings to it—that thought is one which lifts her above the infinitesimal circumstances of her own life, and leads her to devote herself to the good of her child. I have often said, and I now repeat, that, much as you may do for your child, the child does more for you. No matter how much you educate the young, they educate you more, if you fulfill your christian duty, and attempt always to overcome evil with good.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Balcony.....60
Family Circle.....35
Third Tier.....25
Private Boxes.....$6 00
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL POND,
JAMES M. PEIRCE,
Advertising Agents.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT,
Proprietors.
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INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID
At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.
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Marine and Accident
INSURANCE
TAKEN AT
J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,
37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over.....$1,500,000
Lorriiard.....1,400,000
North American.....750,000
Arctic.....600,000
Home.....1,300,000
Massabull.....250,000
New York Accidental.....250,000
New York Life.....5,000,000
Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly FIRST CLASS, and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.
Applications for Insurance received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by J. W. ARROTT.
No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 24 Water street, over Graham & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who sit well known in the community, who are themselves, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the most protection to those who desire to be insured.
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ALEX. NIMICK, / ANDREW ACKLEY,
S. S. HILLMAN, of / ALEXANDER SPEER,
JAMES McAULEY / DAVID M. LONG,
NATH'L HOLMES / REES J. THOMAS,
C. B. HERRON / CHARLES J. CLARKE
R. W. RICKETSON, / JOHN D. McCORD.
JAMES P. HANNA.
jy6-3m WM. P. HERBERT, Sec'y.

A LLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and [illegible] Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
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DIRECTORS:
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., / Captain WM. DEAN,
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C. G. DONNELL, / CHAS. HAYS,
HARVEY CHILDS, / R. L. FAWNESTOCK,
T. J. ROSKINSON, / GEO. McCREKEW,
ROBERT H. DAVIS, / ISAAC JONES
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on dwellings, stores and other buildings; Furniture in dwellings, stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
WM. PHILLIPS, / SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT, / Capt. E. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE, / WM. VANKIRK,
FRANCIS SEWELL, / JAS. M. KER,
J. F. KERR PATRICK, / C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES KIRKPATRICK, / Capt. JAS. ARBUCKLE
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navig ation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Seas, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS
WM. BAGALEY, / JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK JR., / JAMES M. COFFEE,
W. G. JOHNSTON, / H. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES, / J. CALDWELL, JR.
SAMUEL REA, / JOHN L. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, / GEORGE BINGHAM,
RALPH P. PRESTON, / WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER. dam

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager.....W. H. LEAK.
SATURDAY, JULY 7th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Last appearance of the
HANLON BROTHERS.
PROF. SYLVESTER.
MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
W. TANNER AND HIS DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE SHADOW PANTOMIME.
Monday, July 9—Benefit of J. E. HARTELL.

OPERA HOUSE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Benefit of J. E. HARTEL, Leader of Orchestra.
MONDAY EVENING, July 9.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT.
FORTY PERFORMERS.
SIG. BEHRING,
Baritone from Grover's Opera Troupe.
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS.
Mr. W. H. LEAK.
J. M. COOK
For particulars see programmes. jy3-3t

ON DIAMOND SQUARE,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
FIVE DAYS, JULY 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Every Evening at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
COMMENCING AT 10 A. M., 2 AND 7 P. M.
CAUTION.—Any Shows on the Red Lion Lot have no connection whatever with DAN RICE, and the public are hereby notified that the only place that DAN RICE, or his exhibition can be seen, is in Allegheny City.

Instructive and Refined Amusement.
DAN RICE'S
INTERESTING SCHOOL OF
Educated Animals.
A Choice and Rare Menagerie in conjunction with a full and FINE CIRCUS COMPANY, the triplicate features so arranged as to form TWO SEPERATE and DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS under the same pavilion, and for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

The School of Educated Animals.
Col. DAN RICE, Sole Director and Trainer, comprises some of the most interesting and intelligent specimens of the brute creation ever introduced to the public, among which will be found a herd of SACRED CATTLE, from Hindostan, objects of worship among the heathen of those lands; also, a drove of Mexican LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c., &c., with unique Birds from various quarters of the globe.
A Den of Performing Beasts
Will be exhibited by Prof. LANGWORTHY, the great American Dompteur. A flock of Patatine Sheep! Drove of Arabian Camels! Jet Black Infant Elephant Twice of Bashan! Herd of Performing Zebras! A beautiful specimen of the very rare and unusual, the Pajaca, or Silver Hog. A troupe of diminutive Shetland Ponies! Goddess of Liberty Quadrupedal Phenomenon!
The Circus Company
Which is organized under the sole direction of Mr. DAN RICE, will be found to be one of the best refined and noted artists in the profession, among whom are Mr. S. STILL, Mr. DAVID DEAN, Mr. JAMES SILAS BALDWIN, Mdme. STICKNEY, Mrs. GEO. LOYHOOD, Mr. J. FERRIS, and a host of others of equal repute, and Mr. RICE pledges himself that the performances in the Ring will be of such a character that while the most fastidious and exacting, shall find no opportunity for censure, the lovers of the manners of Equestrian Skill cannot fail of being thoroughly gratified.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Order of performances.—The exhibition of Mr. Carrie and School of Educated Animals, the Shetland Ponies, the Performing Lions, The Elephant Romeo and Prof. Langworthy's Den of Wild Beasts, will be a feature on Low Wagons, for purposes of the Animal creation by Dan Rice.
The admission of ten minutes during which those who do not desire to witness the Equestrian Performances, will have an opportunity to leave.
At the expiration of the intermission the entire circus company will appear in the ring for one of the performances, in compliance with a universally expressed desire, DAN RICE will don the motley, and once more be seen in many years, as super as CLOWN and JESTER.
SAM. STICKNEY, Jr., the favorite Jester and Vocalist, and the entire corps of Male and Female Artistes, will appear in a select and glittering programme.
A Grand Street Pageant
Will signalize the entrance of the establishment into the town at 10 A. M. The streets will be thronged with a magnificent array of the following, all of which will be in the procession, and will be led by the new and superb Golden Sun Chariot, containing COLSON'S NORTH POLE TWO HORSES ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866. Oldest troupe in the world; enlarged and improved for the season of 1866 and 1867. return of the great gigantic and inconparable
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One or two points of application may be appropriate now, as being drawn from this illustration of the great principle which we have been discussing.
The reformations of society should neither be confined to moral means, nor to physical, but should be both. We ought to carry the Bible and religious truth to those that are wicked in society, and in the world at large. But unfortunately men are not always in a condition to receive these things. Their bodily necessities sometimes are an obstacle to their spiritual development. And, as I understand it, Christ carried the loaf to men, and then, while they were eating and were good-natured, instructed them in matters pertaining to their higher life. As I read it, he healed their sick and relieved their physical wants, and then, on the foundation of the better outward condition which he had established, erected a superstructure of moral influence. And I think we may, in our theories and philosophies, follow the example of Christ. And, if I were going to send missionaries to Africa, I would send the plow and the Bible, the mechanic's bench and the theological sawhorse. The doctor should be the minister. He that heals the blind and restores the deaf is the very man after a good minister, that only knows how to preach, is not fit to go among the heathen. The mantat knows how to take life in all its variations is best qualified for that duty. If I went among the Indians, I would learn how to hunt and fish, if I did not know now. I would not undertake to preach till I had tried shooting. Would, if possible, make myself a better marksman than they; and, when I had beaten them with their rifle, they would be ready to think that if I knew more about these things than they did, I must know about other things.
If I went among laborers, I would attempt to be a better laborer than they—more patient, more skilful, more industrious. I would carry with me not simply a theoretic gospel, but a practical and realized gospel; and that not alone in my personal disposition, but in my conduct, in my labor, in every element of life. We must attack evil by good. We must bring to bear upon the cause of reformation all the outworking force of christianity as it exists in our place and time. We are to take the portraiture, as it were, of the history of our day, and with that with the fruit as well as the seed of Christianity—we are to go to those in our own land and in other lands who are without the gospel, and preach it to them. We need to reform society, not simply by denouncing it, but by carrying to it specimens of what christian development will enable a man to attain to.
The denouncing of wickedness is supposed to be one of the tests of good preaching. I do not deny that, when wickedness is supposed to be good, when it has become popular and has come to be looked upon with favor, so that men are in doubt whether it is evil or good, there is a duty of condemning it, and making people understand that it is wickedness; but in respect to all things that men admit to be wicked, there is no need of denunciation. Yet there are many reformers whose whole stock consists in denouncing, criticizing, fault-finding. They undertake to overcome evil with evil. They bring vitriol to vitriol, and fire to fire. The Master, on the other hand, brought good to evil, and taught us by good to overcome evil. Where there is the hiding of evil, there is a legitimate sphere for exposure. Where there is an attempt to shield wickedness, then there ought to be men like John Baptist, John Calvin, and John Knox, to rise up and expose it. But when evils are apparent and recognized in society, the work of reformation requires that a man should generate several influences—not influences that are bitter. He is not called upon to be denunciatory. Bad many people seem to suppose themselves to be Spanish flies, that are to hum and buzz, and are dead, so long as they live; and then, when they are dead, to be made blisters of to put over evils! Their idea of reformation seems to be everlasting denunciation and fault-finding. They make it their business to be on the lookout for things that are unlovely and wrong. They go through society perpetually peering for the rotten spots, and carrying a morsel of carrion in their fingers, to show to everybody. Every morning, noon, and night it is with them carrion, carrion, carrion, and they are carrion crows! Nothing is worse than this attempting to purge the sores of society by forever bringing rottenness to rottenness, wrong to wrong, unlovedness to unloveliness. So Christ did not reform the world. Love makes the best physician. Hatred is unwise. It is the wastliest and longest neglected point in the great treasure-house of christianity. It is the finest and only alternative when he uses it. But love is the great divinely-appointed remedy. Love ministers to patience. And I believe that when we God to bear with men through their long evolution and development, Love comes all the sooner that spring from the constitutional depravities of men. Love is the most essential element which has been revealed to the world, and is indispensable to the child, to man, to society, and to age. No one is fit to call himself a disciple of Christ who does not know how to make love strong over this any other feeling, and how, out of it, as out of the example of a mother, to minister those reparative influences by which wickedness shall be changed to goodness.
And that which is true of society in general is true also in particular. I hear men saying,

BANKS AND BANKERS.

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
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Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privileges to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECT

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A CORRECTION.—We are requested to state, by way of correcting a wrong impression that has inadvertently gotten abroad, that the man Mallery, who, it is alleged, lost three hundred dollars on the "Fourth of July," at a fire engine house in the Fourth ward, of Allegheny city, was not at any time on that day at the house of Columbian Hose Hook and Ladder Company, which is the only fire company in that ward, and is not known to the members of that company. It is proper that this statement should be given to the public. The company embraces some of the most enterprising and excellent persons living in the ward.

MORTUARY.—The deaths in this city for the week ending July 1st, are reported by Dr. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, at eleven. Four deaths occurred from cholera infantum, and one from each of the following causes: Consumption, congestion of the lungs, congestion of the brain, fever, phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia and sun-stroke. Of these four were under one year, two between one and two years, two between ten and fifteen, one between twenty and thirty, one between fifty and sixty, and one between seventy and eighty. The city is remarkably healthy at the present time, and it is probable that it is in a measure due to our improved sanitary condition.

SAD ACCIDENT IN PITT TOWNSHIP.—A distressing accident occurred yesterday morning in Pitt township, resulting in the death of an infant son of Mr. J. J. McCullough. It appears that a large kettle, filled with boiling water, had been placed upon the floor of the kitchen, in Mr McCullough's house, and the child was playing about, when it fell backward into the kettle. It was so terribly scalded about the head, neck and arms, that it survived but a few moments.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—David Wallace was before Alderman Andrew Humbert, of the First ward, yesterday, on a charge of gambling with dice, on oath of John Lutz. He was committed for trial. Ida Clemens made oath charging Mary Buch with surety of the peace. In default of the necessary bail, Mary was committed to jail to answer.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—Mary White lodged an information before Alderman Joseph A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, charging Sarah Craig with assault and battery. Sarah was arrested and held in two hundred dollars bail for her appearance at Court to answer the charge, in default of which she was committed to jail.

HARMLESS AS SUMMER DEW.—Yet in the highest degree disinfectant and preservative Sozodont keeps the teeth always healthy and spotless, and the gums ruddy and free from canker.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put up articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jel3

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio.....J. D. MILLER
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....A. G. MCKALIP
Altoona, Pa.....GEO. W. PATTON
Allinance, Ohio.....D. G. HOWE
Allegheny City.....J. T. SAMPLE
Brownsville, Pa.....W. SHOWERS
Bluffwith, Pa.....GEO. W. PATTON
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. ROGERS
Bloomdale, Ohio.....H. S. MERRILL
Beaver, Pa.....E. D. JOHNSON
Brookville, Pa.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & SON
Bellair, Ohio.....ISAAC T. OXTONY
Birmingham, Pa.....FIELD
Burgettstown, Pa.....E. P. WILSON
Bradford, Pa.....S. G. GOULD
Bakerstown, Pa.....T. STEWART
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN
Cadiz, Ohio.....N. A. HANNA
Cambridge, Ohio.....W. A. JOHNSTON
Claystown, Pa.....A. D. MEARS
Corry, Pa.....BARCLAY & BENNETT
Connellsville, Pa.....JAMES REED
Canonsburg, Pa.....J. COLEMAN
Clarion, Pa.....MILLER & REED
Columbiana, Ohio.....T. C. ALLEN
Canton, Ohio.....A. D. PEARCE
Connneautville, Pa.....G. T. BOSTWICK
Cuthbertville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN
Candor, Pa.....H. J. COOK
Crestline, Ohio.....W. FIELD
Cecil, Pa.....J. MATHEWS
East Liverpool, Ohio.....H. LAYMAN
Elrod's Station, Pa.....G. W. HARPER
Elizabeth, Pa.....D. C. C. LAMBERT
East Lewistown, Ohio.....D. THOMAS
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....JAMES EWING
Enon Valley, Pa.....W. M. ADAMS
E. & P. R. R.....S. H. JOHNSON
East Liberty, Pa.....M. L. ROSS
Freeport, Pa.....J. H. SHOOP
Franklin, Pa.....SMITH, DAVIS & CO.
Greenville, Pa.....W. P. HANNA
Greensburg, Pa.....H. HUTCHESON
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....C. G. LOWRY
Hartwick, Pa.....J. D. MOUNCE
Hopedale, Ohio.....SAMUEL PAUL
Indiana, Pa.....WM. KARR
Island Run Oil Regions.....JOHN MOORE
Jonnstown, Pa.....THOMAS TEST
Jamestown, Pa.....JOHNSON
Jeddo, Ohio.....A. P. BRAY
Kittanning, Pa.....W. H. DICKEY
Library, Pa.....A. C. WILSON
Latrobe, Pa.....D. KERR
Lineville, Pa.....S. J. BARACKMAN
Lawsonham, Pa.....R. W. DAR
Leechburg, Pa.....J. P. KERR
Lisbon, Ohio.....D. LOWERY
Monongahela City, Pa.....ARCHALL
McKeesport, Pa.....W. MCCARACH
Mercer Pa.....P. J. PIERCE
Massillon, Ohio.....J. PEASE
New Lisbon, Ohio.....M. C. SPRINGER
Meadville, Pa.....E. P. MCELROY
Monongahela House.....J. WARD
Marietta, Ohio.....E. WINCHESTER
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Morgantown, West Virginia.....T. J. MORGAN
Madison, Pa.....J. L. DAVIDSON
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New Alexandria, Pa.....D. B. KEPNER
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North Hope, Pa.....JAMES
New Scottsville, Pa.....A. JOHNSON
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. BECK
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Pittsburgh, Pa.....MCALISTER & BALDWIN
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Pennsylvania R. R.....JNO. HUGO
P. F. W. & C. R. R.....G. ANDREWS
Parkersburg, Pa.....J. L. WELCH
Punxsutawney, Pa.....J. REES
Perrysville, Pa.....J. ENGLISH
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Sharon, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC UNGOVERT
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Sharpsburg, Pa.....G. R. BARKER
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS
Steubenville Ohio.....S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....J. M. AYRES
Spring Dale, Pa.....J. HENDERSON
Titusville, Pa.....R. H. HOWARD & CO
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Uniontown, Pa.....J. H. SPENCER
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NICKLE
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Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO
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Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS

FOR THE SUPPLIES OF THE NAVY, TO BE FURNISHED UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON D. C., June 19 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed, to the chief of the Bureau of Steam E gineering, Navy Department Washington and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guarantee, and of certificates of inspection, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymasters for such stations will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, by other persons who intend to bid; and no bidder whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the schedules of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantees must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to a person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bill, until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates at the option of the Government, within ten days after the receipt of the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c,	No 2, Zinc, Paint, &c.,
2, Pig Iron,	27, Colors-d Paints, &c.,
3, Boiler Felting,	28, Mat ress,
4, own Packing, &c,	24, Fire Wood,
5, Sperm Oil,	25, Hickory, Ash plank &c.,
6, Linseed Oil,	26, White Pine,
7, Lard Oil,	27, Black Walnut and Cherry,
8, Tun ber,	28, Mahogany,
9, Tallow and Soap,	29, Lumber,
10, Engineer's Stores,	30, Engravers Plumps, &c.,
11, Engineer's To ls,	31, Lagoons, Pumps,
12, Do. Instruments,	32, Sour Flour Crucibles, &c.,
13, Brick Sand, &c.,	33, Patented articles,
14, Wrought Iron Pipes, &c.,	34, Oakum and Hemp Packing &c.,
15, Tubes,	35, Engines's Stores,
16 Steel,	36, Patented Articles.
17, Nails and Bolts,	
18, Copper	
19, Tin Zinc, &c,	
20, White Lead.	

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required by the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 27, 32, 33, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 12, 17, 19, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33 36.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. jel2-law10w

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NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.

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JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

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JOHN MELLON. jap2-eod

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jan6

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 6, P. M.

The principal feature in the New York quotations, received at 11½ o'clock A. M., is the continued sharp advance in Erie, which, a fortnight ago, was below 60, and also a steady rise in Western Union Telegraph, which sold at 50 a few days ago. The whole market is buoyant and on the rise. All fears of cholera appear to have been dispelled, and the government is making currency superabundant by its liquidation of certificates. About eight millions have been presented at the Sub-Treasury since the issue of the notice calling in that class of securities. The great bulk will probably be presented between this and the 15th of this month, after which date the interest on the certificates ceases.

—The following are the New York quotations received at about noon: Gold, 154½; Eighty-ones, 8□; Five-twenties, 104¾; Ten-forties, 97½; Seven-thirties, 103¾; Certificates, 100¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 97¾; Erie, 61; Western Union Telegraph, 53½; Bennehoff (oil), 11½; Pit□ole, 2½; United States, 8; Gregory Gold, 20½; Quartz Hill, 3¾; Smith & Parmelee, 9¾.

—Our local stock market is dull, and transactions are few. Even Columbia oil, which generally is active, has become quiescent, probably in view of the dividend, which is expected about these days. The money market is close, and the banks discount very sparingly.

—There is some talk in usually well informed circles of the probability of the Consolidated Loan Bill being early pressed through Congress; at the same time, there appears to be no definite ground for supposing that Mr. McCulloch's political opponents will not be found opposing him in this measure. The feeling is very general that something ought to be done during the prevailing extreme case of money toward putting into a permanent form the large amount of short obligations of the Government.

—The following comparative statement shows he average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Capital	$34,642,150	$34,642,150
Loans	48,366,824	48,286,905 Inc....$100,081
Specie	829,509	883,444 Inc..... 53,935
Legal Tenders	21,105,748	21,485,848 Inc..... 380,100
Deposits	36,715,398	37,242,970 Inc..... 527,571
Circulation	5,230,096	5,258,470 Inc..... 33,384

The bank exhibit of averages of the leading items of the city banks shows an increase in each and all of them, though not large in any one. The principal feature in the statement is the heavy show of deposits made by several of them. The Farmers' and Mechanics' report $4,428,870; the Philadelphia, $3,063,000; the Girard, $2,638,000; the North America, $2,381,966; the First National, $2,363,000; the Central, $2,225,; the Northern Liberties, $2,151,000, and nine others over a million each. This shows a great abundance of money, and fully accounts for the low rate of interest.

—The fiscal and commercial year 1866, of the United States, closed with Saturday of last week, and the facts and figures, with some little estimating, show that the revenues of the Government, exclusive of loans, amounted to $552,675,000. The entries of foreign merchandise during the year at the port of New York, were, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, $301,398,890; at other ports, (estimated), $100,466,290; total gross importation, $401,865,198. While this appears to be the gross sum of the year's importation of foreign merchandize, the amount already marketed in the United States, or upon which the duties were paid as preliminary to consumption here, was about $370,271,572. The export values for the fiscal year, from all the ports of the United States, are estimated as follows:

From the port of New York	$212,681,616
Ordinary, the same as last year, from out	81,287,735
Extra, 967,355 bales of cotton, South direct	99,475,000
Total in currency	$387,443,351
Reduced to gold, average 140 per cent	$240,175,252
Specie from New York	47,729,000
Out going, same as 1865	1,648,000
Extra from Boston	5,000,000
	78,413,360
Total of all reduced to gold	$318,588,812

In the above we have no account of the extra shipments of cotton in July and August, 1865, nor of the increase of other domestic exports than cotton over the previous year. It is assumed as within the range of safety that the official record of the commerce of the year will show the whole currency values of the export movement, (exclusive of gold and silver,) considerably in excess of five hundred millions, in place of $318,588,812, as the results are deduced from nine months of official information, and three months closely ascertained.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 7, 1866.

BUSINESS—A little more activity was perceptible in business circles yesterday. The inquiry for certain articles were more numerous and the sales large. In a few days business will resume its legitimate channel. The weather continues quite warm, and the market continues to be well supplied with the various articles that come under this head. The receipts w re ruling light in the early part of the week, but during, were unchanged. The demand was fair and sales liberal at prices that were current for some days. The export demand was not large; the principal inquiry was for the better grades. Groceries continue very firm, with a good local demand at prices we have previously noted; the market contains a moderate supply. Grain on hand is somewhat limited; sales were large at a variety of prices. Wheat continues to lead off with a demand below the supply. Prices have undergone no change. Oats were not very active. Holders were anxious to realize. The receipts y rail are increasing. Other descriptions were without change. Provisions was very firm upon light supplies. The ate advance was not only maintained but further one was demanded. The present stock will not hold out much longer. Country meat was in good demand at former rates. Butter—Very little here, however, is no unusual occurrence during the warm weather. Business on the landing was very dull. The shipments consist principally of our regular manufactures. The largest portion of the packets have laid up for the season on the slack water. Trade has been well maintained. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FEED—The market was steady with a good jobbing demand. Sales: car-light mixed logs on track at $1 85; bran from store at $1 90; shorts—sales from store at $2 00.

HAY—The market is active and steady. Sales of 40 bales prime timothy at $30 per ton.

HIDES—Green hides were in fair demand, and prices were unchanged, varying from 7@8c.

PELTS—The market was steady but not very active. Sales of 60 lots Pearls at 10½c, and 2 tons Pots at 7c.

CHEESE—Was not very active. Sales of 30 boxes at 14c. The later for dairy.

LARD—We continue to notice a firm market with a good demand at 12½@13c for No. 1.

BACON—Business was the ruling feature of the market with a good demand. The sal s were clear to 20@20 lbs. in lots, all for jobbing purposes. For sugar cured hams there was a further advance. Sales: Shoulders—Index 13c; sugar 13½c; Graham 13c; Fly 13c; Star 13½c; Sugar Cured Hams—Index 18c; Fly 18c; Star 18½c; Graham 18c; Milk Biscuit, 15c; Ginger Snaps, 18c; Tea Cakes, assorted, 15c.

PITTSBURGH TOBACCO MARKET.

SATURDAY, July 7.—The following are the card prices:—Spun Roll, 50@85 cts.; Union Twist, 75@85c; Fillers, 70@85c; Black Rope, 75@85c; Navy Twist, Virginia, $1 00@1 10; Diamond Twist, $1 00@1 10; Lady Plug, $1 00@1 10; Snuff, 75@85c; Rappee Snuff, 70@75c.

PITTSBURGH TIN and ROOFING MARKET.

JULY 7.—I X—Roofing, $9 50; I X—Bush, $10 00; I X—12x12, 12 50; I X—12x12, $10 50; I C—14x20, $15 00; I X—$2 00 per box extra—roofing, $15 12; I C—roofing, $19 00; Block Tin per lb.—Block tin, in pig, 33@34c; bar, 35c; zinc, sheets, 12c; spelter, sales, 12c.

Louisville Markets.

July 6th.—Coal—The holders of coal have advanced their prices to 15c. for jobbing retail, with sales afloat by the barge load at 22c. The sock on hand is light, which, with the bright prospects of a rise with additional supplies, has caused this advance. Sales of 80,000 bushels afloat at 22c. Pomeroy to banks 16c.

Provisions and Lard—The market tends upward, with a sale of 54 bbls mess pork at $31 25. Bulk meats are more active at advanced rates, with heavy sales to the jobbing trade of 100,000 lbs shoulders at 14c; 60,000 do clear rib sides at 19½c and 200,000 do clear sides at 20c. Bacon is firmer with an tendency to higher prices. Sales of 90 cases shoulders at 16½c; 30 do clear sides at 21c; 40 do rib sides at 19½c; 60 do 40c; Shoe, 46c; Red sole, B. A., 42 to 44c; Orinoco, 38 to 42c.

Hides—Green salted, heavy, 9@10 to 11c do light, 9@9½ to 10c do Butchers', 6 to 7c; Tanners' oil, No. 1, 47 to 48; do No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Pittsburgh Leather and Hide Market.

July 7.—Leather—Of all kinds, is in fair demand for heavy stock there is constant inquiry at stiffening prices. Calf and kip are in good demand, and prices firm. Finished stock of superior quality meet ready sale, but the market is dull for plain. Lasts—Very dull.

Leather—Oak sole, heavy, 42 to 44c; do, middle and light, 42 to 44c; do, slaughter, 42 to 44c; do, bridle, 50 to 55c; finished, calf skins, $1 25 to 1 35; waxed upper 1 40 to 1 50; do, kip, 1 10 to 1 20; do, calf, 1 10 to 1 20; harness, 36 to 38c; Extra shaved do, 40 to 42c; black bridle, 50 to 55c; do